The Chicago Times.

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THE FIRE.

A Resume of the Great Calamity.

Detailed Account of Its Origin and Progress.

The Destructive Advance of the Flames Through the City.

Scenes and Incidents of the Conflagration.

Estimates of the Direct and Indirect Losses.

The Destruction of Human Life—List of the Missing.

The Work of Relieving the Sufferers.

Generous Contributions of Supplies from Sister Cities.

Progress of the Work of Rebuilding.

The Chicago of the Future.

EXORDIUM.

Saith Holy Writ

* * * The merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her delicacies.

How much she has glorified herself, and lived deliciously, so much sorrow and torment give her; for she saith in her heart, I sit a queen and am no widow, and shall see no sorrow.

* * * She shall be utterly burned with fire. * * *

And the kings of the earth * * * shall bewail her, and lament for her when they shall see the smoke of her burning,

Standing afar off for fear of her torment and saying, Alas, alas, that great city, that mighty city! for in one hour is thy judgment come.

And the merchants of the earth shall weep, and mourn over her, for no man buyeth their merchandise any more;

The merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyine wood, and all manner vessels of ivory, and all manner vessels of most precious wood, and of brass, and iron, and marble;

And cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men;

* * * The merchants of these things, which were made rich by her, shall stand afar off * * * * weeping and wailing,

And saying, Alas, alas, that great city, that was clothed in fine linen, and purple, and scarlet, and decked with gold, and precious stones, and pearls!

For in one hour so great riches is come to naught. And every shipmaster, and all the company in ship, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, stood afar off,

And cried when they saw the smoke of her burning, saying, What city is like unto this great city!

And they cast dust on their heads, and cried, weeping and wailing, saying, Alas, alas, that great city wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her costliness! for in one hour is she made desolate.

Nothing less than the pen of divine inspiration could outline the prefiguration of catastrophe so grand as that which has befallen Chicago, and nothing less than the pen of divine inspiration can do justice to its occurrence.

Moscow, engulfed in a maelstrom of flames; London, disappearing in the whirlwinds of fire that swept for weeks over its plague-stricken areas; Pompeii, buried for seventeen hundred years beneath the rush of molten waves and volcanic ashes, to an accompaniment of the groans of an ocean that fled away in horror, the roar of escaping gales, the crash of falling columns, and the retching of a nauseated earth,—these were insignificant in the measure of their calamities when results are compared with reference to their immensity, their suddenness, and their awful grandeur.

The contemptible cow-barn, on De Koven street, whose owner is nameless, and whose existence was yesterday as utterly unknown as the individuality of any one of the vermin which haunt our streets, is, to-day, an initial point as famous as the Vesuvius whose hot rage so inundated and buried two great cities that nearly eighteen centuries have been required to discover their sepulchre.

What can be said to adequately, or even to approximately, describe the grand catastrophe in any one of its innumerable characteristics? Where is the mind that can measure the pecuniary loss, the millions consumed, and the other millions just blossoming, and whose fruition was only a question of time? Who is there that can measure the beauty of form, the strength of construction, the exquisiteness of detail that have been annihilated in the architectural cataclysm of fire that has rolled over our beautiful city? Where is the artist writer whose soul can take in, and whose hand can even outline, the awful horror, the immeasurable sublimity of the hurricane of destruction that tore through our city for a night and a day? Who is there, also, who can go below these material facts and comprehend and estimate the mass of hopes, of happiness, of household ties, of family loves that were shriveled and consumed by this fire like bits of tissue paper flung into a thrice-heated furnace?

It was not simply a conflagration which raged within, and consumed the things of the present. It was a fierce fire whose sinister tongues shot hissing into the future, and licked clean the prospects, the anticipations, the happiness of myriads. It was a visitation of To-Day that reached back and destroyed the labors of Yesterday, and whose fires will long be gnawing into To-Morrow.

In face of a calamity so extended; one which includes material things, and the creations of heart and soul; one which takes in past, present, and future; one which is limited to no domain and confined to no time, words are weak, and description a failure. In this direction, human effort is as powerless as is the blind mole to comprehend the magnitude and sublimity of a tempest that would rock the ocean from shore to shore.

Not even those comprehend what they saw who were chased by the on-rushing waves of flame, who battled against their progress, who were stunned by the thunder of tumbling walls, who were enveloped in the sombre depths of smoky clouds, and who never, for a moment, were unscorched by the advancing masses of fire during the twenty-four hours that it occupied in sweeping across our city. Naught to them were steeples blazing high above the surface of the crimson ocean, or the acres of tumbling marble palaces, naught were white edifices, flushing palely scarlet, and with their windows a mosaic of smoke and flame; naught was the smoke, now, lazy, tiny, curling jets, anon a growing mass of inky black that grew white and fleecy, and then iridescent till lost in wavy and upreaching spires of tremulous flame; naught were the thousand beauties that were bannered in the air, and that advanced everywhere with the flames, as fair-faced women joined themselves with the rush of the revolutionary mobs of Paris. Men with haggard faces lighted by the lurid light; men with faces begrimmed with dust and with eyes blinded by smoke, and who fought desperately to snatch something from the flames, had no leisure to take in the grandeur of the catastrophe, nor inclination, when the destruction of their all gave them leisure. The women who fled before the flaming menace, or who sat cowering and weeping, with their little ones at their knees—they, even, with their keen perceptions of the beautiful, saw none of it, for they, like their husbands and fathers, were overwhelmed by the imminence of the danger, and stupefied by the magnitude of the calamity.

And thus it is that the beauty, the grandeur of the occurrence, like its extent, will never be understood or estimated.

One thing the people of this city do appreciate. While they do not know how much the flames have devastated, both in their streets and in their hearts, they *do* measurably comprehend the Christ-like charity with which the men and women of this land have come to their assistance. There are men among us who have lost their all, who have seen the labors, the plans, the hopes of a lifetime annihilated in a moment, who have stood unmoved amidst universal desolation and who have witnessed all with fearless composure, and yet whose eyes have been often splashed with the spray of tears as they read of the unanimity, the cordiality, the lavish generosity with which people everywhere have contributed to our relief. Oftener from among these ghastly walls and smoking desolation has there been heard a fervent, God bless our sympathizers! than e'er, God pity our sufferings!

Where the proud miles of white marble once extended, there are now ghostly and tottering walls, and a chaos of infinite ruin. One hundred thousand of our people have been rendered homeless, and men who were yesterday princes are to-day beggars. But, in view of this tremendous transformation, there is no faintness, no cowardly disposition to yield the battle. We have here won one of the grandest conflicts known to history, and, although our defeat is without parallel, we shall marshal the remnants of our routed but not demoralized armies and shall march once more to victory. Chicago may be beaten, but it cannot be conquered. In a week, or a month, or three months, may be, we shall be once more in line, shoulder to shoulder, and the world shall see us marching on as cheerily and determinedly as though naught save victory had ever perched on our banners.

THE FIRE.

WEST DIVISION.

It was at 9:45 o'clock on Sunday night when the bell sounded the alarm from box 342, for a fire which proved to be the most disastrous in the world's history. Flames were discovered in a small stable in the rear of a house on the corner of De Koven and Jefferson streets. Living at the place indicated was

AN OLD IRISH WOMAN,

who had for many years been a pensioner on the county. It was her weekly custom to apply to the county agent for relief, which in all cases was freely granted her. Her very appearance indicated great poverty. She was apparently about 70 years of age, and was bent almost double with the weight of many years of toil, and trouble, and privation. Her dress corresponded with her demands, being ragged and dirty in the extreme.

One day an old man entered the county agent's office and asked that a load of wood be sent to his house, on the West side. On being questioned he acknowledged the ownership of considerable property, but said he was no better off than Mrs. So-and-so, referring to the old woman. This remark led to further inquiries, when the agent learned to his astonishment that his supposed pauper owned the ground and the house in which she lived, and was besides the proprietor of a famous milch cow, which furnished enough of the lacteal fluid to supply innumerable neighbors. As a matter of course the agent at once cut off her supplies, and when he took her to task for having deceived him, the old hag swore she would be revenged on a city that would deny her a bit of wood or a pound of bacon. How well she kept her word is not known, but there are those who insist [illegible] rated the most terrible calamity in the history of nations. In justice, however, to the old lady her own story is given.

THE OLD WOMAN'S STORY.

On the morning of the fire she was found by a reporter for THE TIMES sitting on the front steps of her own house. Her attenuated form was bent forward, her head resting on her hands. She was rocking to and fro, moaning and groaning, and crying aloud after the manner of her countrywomen when in great trouble. At first she refused to speak one word about the fire, but only screamed at the top of her voice, "My poor cow; my poor cow. She is gone and I have nothing left in the world." Finally she was induced to talk, and this is what she said: It had been her regular nightly habit to visit the stable and see if her cow was all right. On Sunday night, about 9¼ o'clock, she took a lamp in her hands and went out to have a look at her pet. Then she took a notion the cow must have some salt, and she sat down the lamp and went in the house for some. In a moment the cow had accidentally kicked over the lamp, an explosion followed, and in an instant the structure was enveloped in flames.

Hardly had the first alarm sounded than it was followed by another from the same box, and this in turn by a third or general alarm, which summoned to that vicinity

EVERY AVAILABLE STEAM ENGINE IN THE CITY.

But all the engines in the country were powerless to have prevented the disaster which already seemed inevitable. The wind was blowing a perfect gale from the south-southwest. With terrible effect the flames leaped around in mad delight, and seized upon everything combustible. Shed after shed went down, and dwelling houses followed in rapid succession. With a fierceness perfectly indescribable the fiery fiend reached out its red-hot tongue and licked up the dry material. Block after block gave way, and family after family were driven from their homes. The fire department were powerless to prevent the spreading of the calamity. The red demon of destruction was let loose, and, in all his fierceness increased by a long restraint, it seized upon every destructible object and blotted it from the face of the earth.

At first it was one structure on fire; then another and another were swallowed up in

A WHIRLPOOL OF FLAMES

until finally it was blocks and blocks of buildings which were going down like grass before the scythe. For upward of 15 weeks there had been no heavy rains, and the wooden walls were dry like unto tinder in that portion of the doomed city. In vain the fire laddies fiercely fought the approach of the conflagration. In vain were fences and small houses hurled to the ground. In vain did the vast crowd rush hither and thither trying to save the entire West side. Onward stalked the fiery flame and red-hot air which caused all the flee from before its

SCORCHING BLASTS.

With the heat increased the wind which came howling across the prairie, until at last there arose a perfect hurricane. Rude Boreas whistled his windy lays and finding that failed to charm the multitude, he seized upon the burning debris and threw at them in great anger. Mighty flakes of fire, hot cinders, black, stifling smoke, were driven fiercely at the people, and amid the terrible excitement hundreds of them had their very clothes burnt off their backs, as they stood there watching with tearful eyes the going down of so many homes.

When the flames had crossed over on to Clinton street, between Ewing and Forquer streets, there were left probably half a dozen houses which seemed to have been forgotten in the excitement of the moment. But they were not permitted to escape the awful carnage. Backward crept the red demon, silently and softly but swift enough to elude all pursuit, and before the terror-stricken multitude could prevent all these same buildings were low in the dust. No, not all. The one on the corner, owned by the old hag who had caused all the desolation, was untouched. It stood there yesterday, and it stands there to-day,

A SAD MONUMENT

of the past. It rears its lowly front on the borders of an almost destroyed city, and is the only survivor of hundreds of neighbors like itself, lowly in appearance, but the all of many a working man. Alas! how miserable a monument it is, and how sickening the thought that it alone should escape the sea of fire.

THE WIND

continued its roaring, driving fierceness, and house after house was burned. To the left the fire spread forth its heat like the leaves of a fan until all of the eastern side of Jefferson street was enveloped in the furnace. To the right it had been driven with great fierceness, and Clinton street and Canal street, and Beach street, and then the railroads which run along the western shore of the South branch were in its grasp. Now was the fire at its fiercest. Upward of 20 blocks were burning. Upward of 1,500 buildings, including outhouses, were on fire. Upward of 600 families were fleeing from the seeming wrath to come. The streets were almost impassable. Carriages, and wagons, and drays, and carts, and all sorts of vehicles were brought into requisition, and were speedily loaded with household goods. Empty wagons were filled with freight, and where there were no beasts of burden to draw the load, human hands sprang to the rescue and dragged the property toward the north. Then the fire reached over the street, and while that terrible southwestern wind howled in mad delight, it forced its way into

THE PLANING MILLS

and the chair-factories, and all the other shops which skirted the creek in that portion of West Chicago. Then it got into the lumber yards and into the railroad shops, and the round houses were soon wrapped in its dead embrace. The bricks themselves seemed only additional fuel. The rolling stock in the railroad yards seemed but a bit of kindling which helped along a fire already fiercely intense.

But worst of all

THE ELEVATORS

were next in danger. For a few moments it seemed as though one or two of the largest ones would resist the flames and pass through the fire ordeal unscathed. But this thought was not of long duration, for an instant later and the immense piles were in flames from top to bottom.

Like the advance of a great army the fire

MOVED FORWARD IN SEVERAL COLUMNS,

and like a well-whipped but unconquered foe the fire department slowly retreated. But they stubbornly contested every foot of ground, however, and would not surrender, although often almost entirely surrounded by the dread enemy. Then they would cut their way out and retreat for a short distance, only to turn again and hurl their charges of thousands of gallons of water full into the face of the enemy. But no power on earth could stem the torrent. Never did firemen fight more bravely to conquer, and never before did their heroic efforts seem so utterly in vain.

POLK STREET

was reached, and here a desperate stand was made. One steamer, the Frank Sherman, stood at the plug on the corner of Polk and Clinton streets until the heat had scorched hair from the impatient horses, limbs, and the brave engineer and the plucky stoker had almost lost all their whiskers. Then the word was given to retreat and run. As they went the pipemen faced the foe and shouted to the driver to stop at the first plug and let them at it again. Hope street proved a sad misnomer for the firemen, and the poor folks who lived thereon, like those entering Dante's hell, were forced to leave all hope behind.

FIRE IN THE REAR.

And now to add to the terrible reality of the dread scene it was discovered that a building was on fire away to the rear. Between Gurley and Harrison streets a barn was all ablaze, and before a steamer could reach the spot other barns innumerable were fiercely burning. It was the onslaught of a cavalry corps on the retreating army's rear, and all seemed hopeless. There was one thing noticeable, however, and worthy of special mention. The fierce wind had veered around toward the west somewhat and now the fire was skipping some houses on the western outskirts of the block bounded by Jefferson and Clinton streets. To be sure there were not many of these escapes, but the fact was apparent and it cheered the soul of every one. Every one seemed to think it would surely stop at the river, so far as the eastern wing of the advancing flame was concerned, and now that the western wing seemed willing to be lenient, it only depended on its front when a permanent check would be placed upon it. It was only about three blocks to Van Buren street, and here commenced the burnt district of the night before. No one supposed it would be able to go farther in that direction. There was nothing for it to feed upon. The four blocks of fire which had raged with such fierceness on Saturday night had left no supplies for the invaders, and its further march would either have to stop or continue over a barren desert. This latter could not be, and more and more hopeful grew the immense concourse of citizens.

Across Harrison street and Tyler street and along Van Buren street the monster ran, carrying destruction in its fiery course.

AT THE APPROACH TO VAN BUREN STREET BRIDGE

stood the steamer Fred Gund, a first-class Amoskeag engine, with a complement of officers and men in skill and daring second to none in the land. The steamer was completely surrounded by fire, and for their very lives the boys were forced to fly. They left their engine, but they have the proud consciousness of knowing she went down in a sea of fire with steam up and while bravely fighting the advancing foe.

Here and there, and almost everywhere, lay thousands of feet of hose stretched to its utmost tension with watery ammunition, which the powerful engines were constantly throwing on the blaze. The fire had now reached what was supposed its limits.

TO THE NORTH,

illuminated by the great light of thousands of burning buildings, lay stretched out those four or five immense blocks of blackened ruins. It was not possible for the fire to continue farther in that direction. It seemed barely possible for it to reach across the river at this point. The width of the stream precluded such a thought. The wind was blowing the sparks and large firebrands toward the north and east, but, while all feared for them, no one supposed for an instant the sequel. The newspaper reporters, who had been from the first alarm fighting with fire and with human beings in the endeavor to obtain authentic information as to losses and insurance, and, failing in that, were only dealing in general results, hastened to their respective offices to "write up" the grandest blaze they had ever seen. Only one [illegible] office, as was then supposed, was going down of the fire. Blackened with smoke, with hair and clothing scorched, tired and thirsty, the weary reporters for THE TIMES sought their carriages and were driven ever so fast to the office on Dearborn street, South side. Hardly had they started, however, than away in the north and east, fully five blocks distant, a small flame broke forth and lighted up the already brilliant heavens. The sight sent an awful shudder to the soul of every man, woman and child who saw it. For a moment every one was spellbound and speechless. Just where it was,

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED FIRE

was as yet unknown, but it seemed to be in the neighborhood of the South-side gas works, and there was no one in all that vast concourse of people but knew the great danger which was already threatening the other side of the river. Every moment witnessed an increase in the blaze, and presently the outlines of the immense reservoir told the story of its immediate vicinity. Fire Marshal Williams at once sent every available engine to the South side, and prepared to follow with the remainder immediately. But the flames mounted higher and the fire grew fiercer, and spread itself out in all directions, until it was impossible to stay its further progress.

SOUTH DIVISION.

AS EARLY AS TWELVE O'CLOCK

the air of the extreme South division was hot with the fierce breath of the conflagration. The gale blew savagely, and upon its wings were borne pelting cinders, black driving smoke, blazing bits of timber, and glowing coals. These swept in a torrid rain over the river, drifting upon house-tops and drying the wooden buildings along the southern terminus of Market, Franklin, Adams, Monroe, and Madison streets still closer to the combustion point for which they were already too well prepared.

The house-tops were covered with anxious workers, and cistern-streams, tubs, and buckets were in constant use to subdue the flying bits of fire that were constantly clinging to shingles and cornices.

PASSING EASTWARD

over the Madison street bridge at this hour was an undertaking accompanied with the risk of suffocation, while once across, the hot wind tore so fiercely along the thoroughfare in question as to wrench off signs and topple over sheds.

THE STREETS

were now swarming in this portion of the city with the wretched people who had been driven from their homes by the fire in the West division. A large portion of these were directing their way toward the North side, and one of the most pitiable sequences of the continued conflagration was that hundreds of poor families were forced, on several occasions, from the places where they had vainly hoped to find rest, after having been burnt out before.

INITIAL FIRES.

The writer, near the corner of Madison and Wells streets, aided a Swede in extinguishing a blazing pile of bed-clothing which had ignited as he was rushing along with his burden from a brand of burning wood that might have been whirled through the air a mile or more. Several similar incidents were noted, and, in the frightful rapidity with which the clothes of the hurrying pedestrians and the more exposed portions of the smaller buildings took fire, a terrible premonition was afforded of what would be the fate of this portion of the city if the conflagration should but once obtain a hold within its precincts.

HOPES FOR THE SOUTH SIDE'S SALVATION.

Elsewhere the origin of the fire on DeKoven street is given. The wind was driving the flames directly toward the scene of desolation on the previous night, and there it was believed the present destruction would end. A reporter of THE TIMES detailed before the fire had gained any very serious proportions, returned giving as his opinion that it must inevitably reach that point; but no one believed it would go farther, in which case, compared with what really followed, the conflagration would have been of comparatively trifling importance. Such expectations were soon dispelled, however, the rapidly widening track of desolation passing considerably to the westward of the waste of Saturday night. On it sped until Van Buren street was reached, and then for the first time were grave apprehensions entertained that the fire had passed the bounds of control.

A DESPERATE RALLY

was made here by the fire department to stop its progress, but for once the elements seemed bound to assert their supremacy over all the appliances of art and science, and the herculean efforts of the strong hands and brave hearts to save the doomed city were but the work of pigmies. Van Buren street was soon crossed; the gale continued to increase; the air was flecked with burning cinders as high as the eye could reach; immense firebrands were carried for a distance of more than a mile, dropping them all over the eastern portion of the South side, and then were the first misgivings felt that the destruction would not stop at the river—apprehensions destined but too soon to be fully realized.

THE FIRST FOOTHOLD

obtained by the destroying angel in the South division was in the tar works adjacent to the gas works, just south of Adams street, and nearly opposite the armory. Almost instantaneously the structure was one livid sheet of flame, emitting a dense volume of thick black smoke that curtained this portion of the city as with the pall of doom. Faster than a man could walk, the flames leaped from house to house until Fifth avenue (Wells street) was reached. A steamer or two were sent around, but their previous experiences were only repeated, and no perceptible check was given to the onward progress of the flames. From the gas works to the point it had now reached, nearly the entire space was filled with small wooden structures, and their demolition was the work of but a few minutes.

THE FIRST GREAT DANGER

apprehended from the ignition of the tar was of its communication to the gas works, and in less than ten minutes the entire establishment was on fire, the immense gasometer being completely surrounded by a wall of flame. The danger from its explosion drove the crowds away, and other scenes of equally absorbing interest occupying their attention, when the explosion came it was witnessed by comparatively few people, and was, it is believed, unaccompanied with any fatal results. The grand metre was apparently filled to about half its capacity. Its destruction did not occur until some three hours later.

SOUTH OF THE ARMORY.

Apparently but a few minutes subsequent to the ignition of the gas works the wooden buildings south of the armory were found to be on fire, forming the apex of another widening track of desolation, and very soon joining with the other, the two uniting like twin demons of destruction, the armory helping to glut their fiendish cravings.

THE ARMORY IN FLAMES.

The armory had lately been raised to grade besides undergoing a general renovation, but was unoccupied. As a historical building, so long identified with the growth of Chicago; where justice was so often judiciously dispensed and so often burlesqued or dispensed with altogether, but after all, as having borne an important part in the history of the city, leaving a marked impress on the side of good order in the years that are gone—it deserves more than a passing notice. The limits of a newspaper article, however, will not permit such individual mention. Another stampede was occasioned here by a report that a large quantity of powder was stored in the building. Its massive walls soon yielded and were tumbled into a shapeless mass, but if the apprehended explosion occurred, it did not come to the knowledge of the writer.

THE STRANGE WIND CURRENTS.

It might be of interest here to note the peculiarities of the wind currents and their effects, which were such as could only have been produced by such a conflagration as is being described. During all this time, as during the entire continuance of the fire, the wind was blowing a gale from a southwesterly direction; and above the tops of the buildings its course from midnight until 4 or 5 o'clock varied but little, not veering more than one or two points of the compass. To the observer on the street, however, traversing the main thoroughfares and the alleys, the wind would seem to come from every direction. This is easily explained. New centres of intense heat were being continually formed, and the sudden rarification of the air in the different localities and its consequent displacement caused continually artificial currents which swept around the corners and through the alleys in every direction, often with the fury of a tornado. This will account partly for the rapid widening of the tracks of devastation from their apex to the lake, as well as the phenomenon of the fire—to use a nautical phrase,—"eating into the wind."

THE TWIN RIOTERS

of flame and wind, with their appetite sharpened instead of gorged by the feast among the meaner buildings of the West division and the river side, now fell to their carnival upon the noble edifices of La Salle street.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

upon which the roof had but just been placed, and which, like the still born child, was created only for the grave, was among the first of the better class of structures assaulted by the fire. Angered at its imposing front, and scorning the implied durability of its superb dimensions, the flames stormed relentlessly in, above, and around it, until, assured that it was at their absolute mercy, they left it tottering to the earth, and crawled lazily along the street in search of further prey. It was now that the waves of fire began to take upon themselves the

MIGHTIEST OF PROPORTIONS

How it was that, while even a hundred buildings might be blazing, others, far in advance of the track of the storm could not be protected, has not been understood by those who were not despairingly following the course of destruction. It was partly on account of the artificial currents already mentioned, and because the huge tongues of flame actually stretched themselves out upon the pinions of the wind, for acres. Sheets of fire would

REACH OVER ENTIRE BLOCKS,

wrapping in every building inclosed by the four streets bounding them, and scarcely allowing the dwellers in the houses time to dash away unscorched. Hardly twenty minutes had elapsed from the burning of the Pacific hotel before the fire had cut its hot swath through every one of the magnificent buildings intervening, upon La Salle street, and had fallen mercilessly upon the chamber of commerce.

THE FEW HEROIC WORKERS

of the police and fire departments who had not already dropped out of the ranks of fighters from sheer exhaustion, sought to once more check the progress of devastation by the aid of powder. A number of kegs were thrown into the [illegible] Insurance company. A slow match was applied, and as the crowd drew back the explosion ensued.

A BROAD, BLACK CHASM

was opened in the face of the street, but with as little attention to the space intervening as though it had only been across the ordinary alley the arms of flame swung over the gap, and tore instantly at the rows of banking houses and insurance structures beyond.

THE COURT HOUSE

was now faced with a swaying front of fire on the south and west sides. But as the building was in the centre of an open square, and solidly constructed, it was taken as a matter of course that it would be able to survive, if nothing else should be left standing around it.

"Talk about the court-house," said a leading banker, among the spectators, whose own establishment had already been melted to the very foundations, "it will show to be about the only sound building on the South side to-morrow."

And yet, in another five minutes, a great burning timber, wrenched from the tumbling ruins of a La Salle street edifice, had been hurled in wild fury at the wooden dome of the court house. As if a thousand slaves of the fire king had bidden within the fatal structure awaiting this signal, the flames seemed to leap in simultaneous life in every part of the building, and soon the hot, smirched walls alone remained.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

While the upper portion of the court-house was in flames, the cells of the jail were unlocked, and between 100 and 200 culprits turned loose upon the city. In view of the horrible scenes of incendiarism, robbery, and murder afterward enacted, it is almost a matter of regret that the entire batch of villains were not allowed to experience a hasty roasting. Some innocent ones might have suffered a frightful death had the cells remained fastened, but that would have been hardly more than occurred through the unchaining of their accursed companions in durance.

THE COURSE OF THE FIRE

was now directed almost due east for a few minutes, and Hooley's opera-house, the *Republican* office and the whole of Washington street to Dearborn was consumed.

CROSBY'S OPERA-HOUSE

came next in order. Renovations to the extent of $80,000 had just been instituted in this edifice, and the place was to have been re-dedicated that same night by the Thomas orchestra. The combustible nature of the building caused it to burn with astonishing rapidity, and soon its walls lunged in, carrying with them, among other treasures, the contents of three mammoth piano houses and a number of art treasures, including paintings by some of the leading masters of the old and new worlds.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL

was next fired and here, at the corner of State and Madison streets, the two savage currents of fire that had parted company near the Chamber of Commerce joined hideous hands once more. The course of one of these currents has been indicated. The other had swept down Franklin, Wells, and La Salle streets to the main banks of the river, swallowing elevators, banks, trade palaces, the Briggs, Sherman, Tremont, and other large hotels, Wood's Museum, the beautiful structures of Lake and Randolph streets, and the entire surface comprised between Market, South Water, Washington, and State streets. Many lives were

KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST

up in this flame. But in the infernal furnace into which Chicago had been turned, it was impossible in conjecture or dare to imagine how many. The heat, more intense than anything that had ever been recorded in the annals of broad-spread conflagrations in the past, had fairly crumbled to hot dust and ashes the heaviest of building stone. Of what chance was there then of ever finding the remains of lost humanity by those who were already inquiring, with mad anxiety, for the missing ones?

But all thoughts of others soon began to vanish in

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE LIVING

The stoutest of masonry and thickest of iron had disappeared like wax before the blast.

FIELD & LEITER'S MAGNIFICENT STORE,

Second only in size and value of contents to one dry goods house in the land, was already in flames. The streets were fast becoming crammed with vehicles conveying away valuables, and the sidewalks were running over with jostling men and women, all in a dazed, wild strife for the salvation of self, friends, and property. The thieving horror had not yet broken out, and up to this time there had been a common, noble striving to aid the sufferers and stay the march of the demoniacal fire.

But now the sensation of

WEARY DESPAIR,

mingled with a grim acceptance of crushing fate, began to be noticed in the faces and doings of the populace. Liquor had flown freely, and from its primal serving to heroism had passed to the usual inciting to recklessness and indifference. Thieves were beginning to ply their trade, and for once found more to steal than they could carry away, and express drivers and hackmen were charging atrocious prices ere they would consent to aid in removing goods from buildings thus far unconsumed.

HUNDREDS OF POOR FAMILIES

were being rendered homeless, presenting pictures of squalid misery most pitiable. This was the first path that, like an immense windfall, mowed its way through the heart of the city to the North division on the one hand and to the lake on the other. Crackling and laughing demoniacally at the ruin and misery left behind, eager for more valuable prey, the flames sped on, taking in their course—the track continually widening from the dimensions mentioned above—Farwell hall and the elegant stone structures surrounding it, and all the newspaper offices except that of the *Tribune*, leaving nothing behind but the grandest ruins the world ever saw. Hundreds of the buildings destroyed by this single charge of the devastating fiend were models of architectural beauty, and at the time of their erection had been accorded full descriptions in the columns of THE TIMES. Each one is worthy of special mention, but the story of one is essentially that of all.

A more detailed account of

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TIMES BUILDING

will be of interest to the patrons of this paper. THE TIMES building was the first structure erected in the city designed for and devoted exclusively to the purpose of publishing a newspaper. It was a substantial, five-story, stone-front building, roomy and convenient, the basement being occupied by the press; the first floor by the office, library, etc.; the upper floor as the composition room, and the intermediate floors by the editorial and reportorial staffs. The entire reportorial force had been engaged in preparing an account of the terrible conflagration which had already so greatly exceeded anything in the annals of Chicago, and at 2 o'clock on Monday morning were still engaged in furnishing the latest reports possible for the first edition.

A LATE EDITORIAL

had been prepared for a "leader," adverting to the immensity of the disaster and its probable effects, making a warm appeal for aid for the suffering poor, and suggesting the possibility that as Chicago had always contributed with a lavish hand to the sufferers by any and every great calamity, it was not improbable that she would be in condition to absolutely need a reciprocation. The progress of the flames was eagerly watched from the

UPPER STORY OF THE COMPOSITORS'-ROOM,

and, as the flames approached the immediate vicinity of the printer's homes, many of them having families, one by one they dropped out until the force was reduced from over 30 to 15 or 16. Those left toiled bravely on, resolved to have as complete a report as possible in type. The reporters continued their work until what had been probable became a certainty—that THE TIMES was doomed. It was then resolved to go to press at once, and, if possible, serve a portion of the subscribers, at least, with an account of the fearful calamity. The last words written were in the shape of a postscript, as follows:

"THE VERY LATEST.—The entire business portion of the city is burning up, and THE TIMES building is doomed."

THE FIRE HAD ALREADY CROSSED MADISON STREET,

and it soon became apparent that the idea of issuing any copies of the paper must be abandoned. All efforts to that end ceased, and all endeavors were directed to the saving of as much as possible. It was too late, however, and comparatively little excepting the files was saved. The building caught fire in the upper story at about 3 o'clock, and fairly melted away under the intense heat to which it was subject. In half an hour nothing remained but a pile of smoking, smouldering debris.

A LONG TIME BURNING.

The block bounded by Dearborn, Washington, State, and Madison streets was some little time in burning. Indeed, after the corner occupied by the Union Trust and Savings institution had burned, it was believed that the vacant 150 feet front lot created a short time before by the tearing down of the old Dearborn school, would save Mayo's corner and the St. Denis hotel. But the fire, in spite of the terrible strength of the wind in the other direction, eventually contrived to beat up against the gale, and, by devouring the stores of Gossage and others, on the west side of State, and the back houses of Griggs, Keens & Cooke, and the Western News company, on the east side, to blister the St. Denis to the igniting point, and then McVicker's theatre and the *Tribune* building formed the northern boundary of the South division.

IT WAS HERE

that the few workers now left with courage enough to contest with miserable fortune made their final stand. The *Tribune* building was believed to be fire-proof if any structure devised by man could be proof against such a combination of the elements as was now raging.

THE POSTOFFICE

had yielded to the assault and was only a smouldering ruin, and from away down to the devastated depot of the Illinois Central the flames had pushed back until they interlocked once more at the custom house with the fire that had torn its way from the Michigan Central depot. Surrounded by

THE ENEMY ON EVERY QUARTER,

and having held proudly up against the attack till long after daybreak, there was the same sad capitulations enacted here that had been the story of the entire night.

M'VICKER'S YIELDED FIRST

and was instantly a heap of brick and ashes, and the *Tribune* structure was not long in following, the walls of this latter structure, with those of the custom-house, First National bank, and a [illegible] other structures alone remaining in Chicago.

UP TO THIS TIME,

the elegant and costly row of buildings on Dearborn street north of the postoffice had escaped. They included the two Honore structures, the Bigelow house, which was soon to have been opened, and the DeHaven block, the latter extending from Quincy to Jackson street. The two blocks bounded by Monroe, State, Jackson, and Dearborn streets, that fronting on Jackson street, including the Palmer house and the Academy of Design, were also intact. A new line of flame, however, had been formed some distance to the southward of the armory and west of the Michigan Southern depot, and was sweeping on in its mad, resistless career, and it was felt that the above-mentioned property was in the greatest peril.

THE DEPOT,

a noble stone structure, upon which great reliance was placed for the safety of the adjacent property to the eastward, made but a feeble resistance, and soon, with a large number of passenger cars inside, was in ruins. The large row of wooden tenements on Griswold street, fronting the depot on the east, succumbed at once, presenting a wall of fire of the length of the depot. It burned rapidly

THROUGH TO THIRD AVENUE,

but at that point the wind, which had begun to show a changeableness it had not previously exhibited, veered to a point considerably east of south, in which quarter it remained for some time. Encouraged by this,

A DESPERATE FIGHT

was made on Third avenue, and for some minutes, minutes that seemed hours in their torturing alternations of hope and fear, the fiery monster was held at bay. The stone-yards on La Salle street also temporarily checked the progress of the fire south. Thousands of people occupying the large tract from Third avenue and Dearborn street to the lake watched the result of the battle that was to decide the fate of their homes with anxious countenances and bated breath. The wind benignly continued to blow from the same quarter, and the hopes that had been raised, slight at first, grew stronger. It was

AN AWFUL CRISIS.

At no period in the history of that terrible day were more momentous interests trembling in the balance. The occupants of the Michigan avenue palaces and the humble cottagers were there side by side, breathing supplications and agonizing prayers that their hearthstones might be spared. Many who read this were there; how futile the attempt to portray their feelings to those who were not.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOL,

at the corner of VanBuren street and Third avenue, a massive brick structure, was soon ignited, but its walls proved sound and strong, and the interior was almost entirely burned before they fell. New hopes were born of this, but only to be succeeded by the blankest despair.

And the suspense was not for long. Making a clean skip over the DeHaven block, a shower of fire-brands, hurled thither by a treacherous gust of wind, alighted on the roof of

THE BIGELOW HOUSE,

and that magnificent building was soon a seething furnace of flame, quickly followed by

THE TWO HONORE BUILDINGS

The one nearest the Bigelow hotel was unfinished, but was rapidly approaching completion, and as a model of architectural beauty was hardly rivaled in the city.

From these buildings, as if maddened at their slight detention, the flames spread to the standing buildings west and southwest with redoubled fury, enwrapping the block containing the Palmer house and Academy of Design, and that directly south in an inconceivably short time.

THE PALMER HOUSE

was the tallest building in the city, being eight stories, three of which were comprised in its Mansard roof, and the scene of its demolition, which was more rapid than the account can be transmitted to paper, was inexpressibly grand. The march of the devouring element from this point to the lake was uninterrupted, the intervening buildings, including many of the finest private residences in the city, melting away like the dry stubble of the prairie.

THE DE HAVEN BLOCK

For some time after the ignition of the Bigelow house, the De Haven block stood unscathed, but at last, it, too, was forced to yield to the inevitable. It was a long, three-story building, the opposite side of Dearborn street being occupied by a row of small wooden tenements. A stream was brought to bear upon these, and in the blistering heat three firemen, heroes every one, fully conscious of the tremendous interests committed to them, stood manfully at their posts. They did their work nobly and successfully. The De Haven block was levelled to the ground and the whole row of wooden buildings had been perfectly protected. From a thousand parched throats the thankful ejaculation went up: "We are saved!" Delusive hope! One danger was averted only to be succeeded by others beyond the power of man to avert. The wind again suddenly turned to the southwest, carrying with it a baptism of fire which made it apparent that the whole remaining portion of the city north of Harrison street was doomed. Churches, palatial residences, everything was swept by the besom of destruction, an irresistible avalanche of flame.

In concert with the work of devastation just described, from the track of flame several blocks below, which had long before cut its way to the lake, as if executing a well devised military maneuver, the fire had been steadily eating its way against the wind, the point of junction being at, or near Adams street. From this it was evident that, even with the wind blowing a gale from the south, unless checked the entire south division was in danger. The supply of water had long before failed, except from the basin.

A MORE HEROIC TREATMENT

alone could save what remained of the city. It was at once and unhesitatingly determined upon, and then commenced the first systematic and thorough use of gunpowder as the only means of preventing the continuance of the work of ruin. It was conducted under the personal supervision of Gen. Sheridan. Building after building was demolished, the reports of the successive explosions coming at intervals of a very few moments, and being plainly audible above the continuous din, each discharge announcing that at last the battle was being fought and won. The great fire which was to render Chicago forever memorable in the annals of history was ended in the South division.

THE LAST BUILDING TO BURN

was "Terrace row," a palatial block of private residences on Michigan avenue, extending northward from Harrison street. Its destruction required two or three hours, as nothing remained in its rear to accelerate the work. About 18 hours from the first discovery of the fire on De Koven street, the last wall of "Terrace row" fell. In the South division, north of a diagonal line, reaching from the east end of Harrison street to Polk street bridge, there remained two buildings unharmed, one the large business block immediately north of Randolph street bridge, and the other an unfinished stone structure at the corner of Monroe and La Salle streets. The entire business portion of the city was obliterated. Two-thirds of the territorial area of the city was unscathed, but Chicago as a great business mart, the proud commercial centre of the growing west, was no more. Was ever devastation more complete?

IMMENSE AS IS THE BURNT AREA

in the South division, for a single territorial circumstance it might, and probably would, have been doubled. Immediately south of the Michigan Southern passenger depot was a long, fire proof warehouse; on the side fronting the fire there were but two windows, which afforded the only possible opportunity for the fire fiend to effect a lodgment. These were successfully guarded by a small corps of men with pails. The building was saved, and with it undoubtedly the entire tract north of Twelfth street.

NORTH DIVISION

The North side, in proportion to its size, perhaps suffered more than both of the other divisions united. Practically, with the exception of a few streets, which were occupied by retail stores to a certain extent, as Clark and Wells streets, and also North Water and Kinzie streets, which were occupied by wholesale stores, commission merchants, wholesale butchers, manufactories, etc., and a narrow strip along the North branch occupied by lumber and coal yards, the North side was almost exclusively a residence portion of the city. In the extent of territory burned, North Chicago was also the most unfortunate. Doubly unfortunate, also, was it in the fact that when the fire once started north of the river its progress was entirely unchecked, all the fire engines being at work on the South side, from whence they could not reach the North side, even if they would, except by a long detour around by Twelfth street and the West division—a raging barrier of flame, making it impossible for the engines to pass over either the Lake street, Randolph street, Madison street, or Adams street bridges to the West side, and so from that side over the Kinzie street bridge and other bridges north of that bridge. In addition to this, the North side was unfortunate in that its population, moving almost block by block as the flames progressed north, were at last compelled, with the exception of a comparatively few families, to sleep out all night on the open prairie which environs the North division on the west and north; the fire not ceasing its march of desolation until it had devoured all but a narrow strip of houses on the west side of that portion of the North division which lies north of Division street.

THE COMMENCEMENT

of the fire on the North side seems to have been at the Galena elevator, which is located on the north side of the main branch between State street and Rush street, the time when it first crossed over being about 20 minutes to 6 o'clock in the morning. Having once got a start to the north of the river, the fire rapidly progressed north, east, and west, the back fire west being unusually rapid. The corner of Rush and Illinois streets, three blocks beyond the elevator, where Judge Grant Goodrich resided, was soon reached.

JUDGE GOODRICH'S FAMILY

immediately started with what few valuables they could save to the lake shore, being almost blinded with the smoke and heat. Having reached the lake, they gradually worked their way along the shore south to the Ogden slip, which has been formed out in the lake by piles. Here they found a scow, into which they got by a rope bridge. The scow was then pushed along till it was within 50 feet of the lighthouse. The steam vessel Navarino was fastened to the dock on the North side of [illegible] woman and children. The Navarino, however, was finally burned up. Finally a tug came along and took the families to the forks of the river, when they were safely landed on the West side.

BUSINESS PORTION BURNED.

The fire then, as above intimated, progressed rapidly west, as well as north and east, first burning down the old Lake house, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, brick hotel in Chicago. In its course west, it also burned down, in addition to the other buildings, old St. James' church, the oldest brick church in Chicago, which was occupied as a storehouse. About this time, other portions of the North side adjoining the river caught fire, and soon all North Water street, which was occupied by wholesale stores and large meat establishments, was in flames, the Galena depot, the Hough house, on Wells street, and the Wheeler elevator, west of Wells street, being also burned down.

THE NORTH-SIDE BRIDGES

also were rapidly burned up, the flames from them helping to communicate the fire rapidly all along the north shore of the main branch. Not a bridge connecting the North side with the South side was left; Wells street bridge, Clark street bridge, State street bridge, Rush street bridge all being burned.

THE LA SALLE STREET TUNNEL

also became impassable, the fire from the South side rushing through it along the pedestrian walk, which was soon consumed, and filling the tunnel with smoke. At the mouth of the tunnel at the south end was found a dead dog, which had evidently met its death between a sheet of flame and a cloud of smoke issuing from the tunnel. The solid stone walls of the tunnel itself were creased and chipped with the intense heat of the fire, the iron railings which protect the carriage approaches at each end being literally torn off from the walls and curved and bent into innumerable fantastic shapes by the fiery demon.

BETWEEN KINZIE STREET AND THE RIVER

all was laid low and buried in a mass of undistinguishable ruins—wholesale houses, Ulrich's hall, the Ewing block, the Galena depot, the offices of the Northwestern company, at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, the Galena elevator, all were burned down in a miraculously short space of time.

BETWEEN KINZIE STREET AND ILLINOIS STREET,

from the North branch to the lake, nearly all was burned; among the prominent buildings consumed being the Revere house, on the northeast corner of Kinzie and Clark, the North Market hall, one of the oldest buildings in Chicago, the Lake house, one of the oldest brick structures in the city, the mammoth reaper factory of McCormick & Co., a large sugar refinery, and an extensive coal yard, the last three establishments being located east of Rush street. The splendid new block, owned by McGee, on the corner of Michigan and Clark was also burned down.

A FEW FORTUNATE BUILDINGS

were left standing, but they only seemed to emphasize the ruins around them. These exceptions were about a block of buildings extending west from Market street to the North branch, on the north side of Kinzie street, and a large brick building, occupied as a stove warehouse by Rathbone & Co., located to the south of Ogden slip on the land which has been made between it and the slip, and which extends out into the lake several hundred feet. A little to the east of the Rathbone building were several large piles of coal which were burned up.

BETWEEN ILLINOIS STREET AND CHICAGO AVENUE

the fire progressed with irrepressible fury and rapidity, soon enveloping the whole section, including in it both the most beautiful and the most forbidding portions of the North division. On the west of Clark street and south of Chicago avenue was a section of the city densely populated; filled with buildings occupied, many of them, by two and three families; a region which in years gone by was noted for the disorderly character of its elections. Its only prominent features were a few churches, including the German Lutheran church, on the corner of La Salle and Ohio streets, and a Norwegian Lutheran church, built in 1855, on the corner of Superior and Franklin streets; the Kinzie school, a four story brick building, on Ohio street, between La Salle and Wells; the fine large structure known as the German house, dedicated last year, and containing one of the finest and best proportioned halls in the city. This portion of the city had, in fact, just begun to renovate itself; its streets were being raised and graded, and new buildings erected.

EAST OF CLARK STREET TO THE LAKE,

between Illinois street and Chicago avenue, was the pride of the North division. Its streets were bordered with rows of magnificent trees, beautiful gardens, elegant mansions, noble churches, all of which fell before the destroyer. Among the churches were the North Presbyterian church, an immense brick structure, on the corner of Indiana and Cass streets; a couple of frame churches on Dearborn street; the new St. James church, a beautiful gothic stone structure, on the corner of Huron and Cass streets, and the vast structure of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, on the corner of State and Superior streets. Among the other prominent public buildings were the Catholic college of St. Mary of the Lake, occupying the whole block north of the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the Orphans' home, conducted by Sisters of Mercy; the Historical society's building, on Ontario street, east of Clark, in which were kept, among many other valuable historical records, the original proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln, and the North-side police station, on Huron street, between Clark and Dearborn streets, a substantial and well-arranged building. Among the prominent residences were those of Mrs. Walter L. Newberry, whose grounds occupied the whole block bounded by Ontario, Rush, Pine, and Erie streets; that of Isaac N. Arnold, occupying the block north; that of McGee, occupying the block southwest of the Ogden block, etc. In short, this section of the North division was full of beautiful residences and gardens.

LILL'S BREWERY.

In the northeast corner of this section was the vast building of Lill's ale and lager beer brewery, occupying the two blocks bounded on the south by Superior street, on the north by Chicago avenue, on the west by Pine street, and on the east by the lake,—the whole of the two blocks being occupied by the brewery, except a small slip on the southwest corner of Pine and Superior streets, and a small portion occupied by the residence of Mr. Lill. In the western of the two blocks were the ice house, the malt-house, the brewing-house, etc., all substantial and elegant brick buildings; the eastern block or rather block and a half were occupied by stables, carpenter shop, cooper shop, blacksmiths shop, etc., several of which were built out over the lake on piles. The loss of Mr. Lill has been estimated at $240,000. Mr. Lill's residence alone was filled with furniture valued at over $10,000, much of the furniture being made in imitation of old English furniture and constructed of the finest materials. About 900 barrels of beer were left uninjured.

THE CHICAGO WATER-WORKS.

Before tracing the progress of the fire farther northward must be mentioned the burning of the water-works, and the curious [illegible] manner in which it caught fire almost two hours before the time that the fire first reached the North division across the main branch. As stated above, the Galena elevator at the edge of the main branch caught fire from the South side at about 20 minutes to 6 o'clock. At about 20 minutes before 4 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the carpenter shop of Mr Lill, built on piles above the shallow water of the lake. The employes at the brewery immediately endeavored to extinguish the flames, but it was found impossible, and all the efforts of the men were confined to prevent their extension. Standing between the burning carpenter shop and the water-works, extending northwest of the shop, stood one of Mr. Lill's book keepers. Turning round toward the water-works, he exclaimed, "My God, the water-works are in flames." This gentleman states positively that the flames from the water works when he first saw them were issuing from the western portion of the pumping works, no flames being seen from the eastern portion of the grounds, which were occupied with coal-sheds, etc. On the other hand, the employes at the water-works say that the fire commenced about half past 3 o'clock in the morning; that it commenced in the eastern part of the waterworks, and that it took fire from the shed. Another gentleman testifies that the carpenter shop, or the cooper shop, as he called it, was burned down before the fire commenced in the water-works, and that when the water-works were in full flame, the main body of Lill's brewery, with the exception of the carpenter shop, was intact. The time of the commencement of the fire in Lill's carpenter shop and the water-works, however, differs one hour; the last named witness asserting that the water-works commenced burning at about half-past 2 or 3 o'clock. The gentleman referred to states that he had been to the commissioners of public works several times to induce them to take precautions. But whatever may have been the origin of the fire at the water-works, it is certain that when it did commence the whole building was soon in flames, and in a few minutes the engineers had to rush out of the building to save their lives. The machinery was very considerably injured. The water tower, however, to the west of the pumping works, was almost entirely uninjured.

ON THE SANDS.

Before relating the further progress of the flames northward, must also be noticed the mingled scenes of sorrow and laughter, of tragedy and comedy, which were presented on what was once known as the sands—that part of the lake shore which lies east of that portion of the North side which has been described above. This sandy waste varies in width between one and two blocks, being the widest at the southern end, near the river, where a frame building stood here and there before the fire. As soon as the fire broke out along the north side of the main river and the rapidity of its progress showed that it would sweep the North side, or a considerable portion of it, all the inhabitants of the district described, lying east of State street,—both rich and poor, both the tenants of the shanties and cottages which occupied North Water street, Michigan street, Illinois street, and the south end of St. Clair street, and the tenants of the aristocratic mansions north of this locality,—fled to the lake shore, carrying with them whatever they were able to carry in their hands, but little and but short opportunity being offered to do more. The scene was one of indescribable confusion, at [illegible] however, quickly drowned in the overwhelming horror which surrounded them all. Where the lake shore, or sands, were narrow and the burning buildings approached close to the lake shore, despair reigned. The water was the apparent boundary of the place of refuge. The intense heat from the burning buildings, even the flames from them, reached the water and even stretched out over it, and the flying men, women, and children rushed into the lake till nothing but their heads appeared above the surface of the waters; but the fiery fiend was not satisfied. The hair was burned off the heads of many, while not a few never came out of the water alive. Many who stayed on the shore, where the space between the fire and water was a little wider, had the clothes burned from off their backs. The remnants of the sad scene presented a curious appearance on Monday. Scattered over the sands were broken chairs, shattered mirrors, drenched clothes without their owners, dresses, pants, coats, a motley array of clothing disowned. Boys wandered around picking out of the pockets of the deserted garments knives, change, etc.

FLYING TO THE WEST SIDE.

Those again who lived west of Clark street in the district named, as soon as they saw that they must succumb to the advancing flames, after flying, and moving north their goods from block to block, rushed across the bridges which, with one exception,—that of the Chicago avenue bridge,—remained standing. There was a grand emigration to the West side of people and goods, of little children and big; of crying women and excited men; of broken furniture and cracked crockery; of wheelbarrows, buggies, one-horse teams, two-horse teams, heavy wagons, and light wagons,—everything that could be saved.

CHICAGO AVENUE BRIDGE.

But there was one bridge which proved unfaithful to its trust. Chicago avenue bridge appears to have caught fire from sparks before the main fire reached it. Thinking to be able to cross over this bridge, many people delayed their flight, hoping to save at least a part of their furniture before the flames reached their homes. But the delay was too long and the advance of the flames too rapid, and when they finally fled to the bridge it was too late. It was in flames. Under the approaches to the bridge the exhausted people tried to hide themselves from the flames, the stronger and less exhausted flying to the next bridge north—that at Division street. But the refuge under the bridge soon became a burning furnace. Those gathered under it soon saw the mistake they had made. The despairing ones stolidly stayed where they were and were suffocated or burned to death. Those with hope still left ran out and attempted to fly north through the flames which were crossing the avenue. A few escaped, but with many it was only a death postponed for the space of a few minutes—burning garments, tottering footsteps, and then a fall to rise no more.

BORN ON THE STREET.

As the fierce flames ran along the avenue, a woman ran out into the street, fell down, and gave birth to a child, but the birth soon became a death and the mother and babe were soon lifeless bodies. In the mad hurry after each one's self, the mother and the child were deserted and left to their fate.

ALONG CHICAGO AVENUE.

From the observation of many it would seem that the terror and force of the conflagration on the North side were aggravated by a fresh fire breaking out just north of Chicago avenue bridge at a time when the fire from the south had not advanced to within three or four blocks of Chicago avenue. It was this fire to the north that undoubtedly induced the weak and exhausted to take refuge under the approaches to the bridge, being unable to run around the fire to the north of the avenue which was rapidly progressing both north and east. How many threw themselves into the river with the vain hope of being able to cross the river, or of being picked up, it is impossible to tell, but it is to be feared that in their mad and hopeless desperation many people in their flight from a death by fire found a death by water.

SIXTEEN BURNED TO DEATH OR KILLED.

In a large blacksmith shop just south of the bridge a number of workmen—stated to be 16—rushed into their burning building to save their tools, but the fire proved too much even for the sons of Vulcan. While catching up their tools, the walls of the building fell in and buried them in its burning ruins.

LEFT ALONG THE RIVER.

What was saved in the district south of Chicago avenue, except what has already been mentioned, was along the banks of the river. The property saved from the flames was as follows: The North-side gas-works just south of Chicago avenue bridge, the old works south of that being burned; a little lumber yard just south of Erie street, which was partially built on into the river; several coal yards along Kingsbury street, which runs along the river side at a distance of about half a block. The coal yard of Blake, Whitehouse & Co. was saved almost entirely, a large, cheap frame building in which coal was piled up being alone destroyed. Next north of this was Bemo & Little's coal yard. Here most of the coal was saved, though nothing was left of several large piles but the cinders. Several small frame buildings on Kingsbury street, between Indiana and Kinzie streets, including the office and coal yard of Daniel Bogle, are only partially burned and can be repaired. Holbrook's and Dewey & Co.'s coal yards to the east of Kingsbury street, and Brown & Van Arsdale's Manufacturing company's building were also left uninjured to any serious extent.

THE FIRE ALONG CHICAGO AVENUE.

Perhaps the finest street running east and west in the North division was Chicago avenue. Along its entire length east of the river it was filled with fine and costly buildings. During the present season alone several splendid buildings had been erected or were in process of erection. Among these were the building which was known, or to be known, as the Norwegian hall, which contained, besides 16 or 10 stores, a large hall. The building had a marble front and was nearly completed. To the east of this about two blocks, on the northwest corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue, was another fine marble front building almost completed. To the east of Clark street, the avenue was filled with fine frame and brick residences. Among the residences on this street was that of the late Michael Diversey, the former partner of Wm. Lill, and one of the earliest residents of Chicago, his house being perhaps the oldest residence of its size in the city. All these were burned from one end of the avenue to the other. Nothing was left but the water works, themselves battered and torn by the devouring flames.

A WATER-PIPE TURNED INTO AN OVEN.

The surroundings of the water-works even were not without their tragedies. One of the firemen, thinking, perhaps, that the heat of the approaching fire would not prove to be so intense and destructive as it actually was, crawled into a large water-pipe lying on the ground and was roasted to death. When fully awake to his mistake, probably all he saw at either end of his last refuge was a flame of fire.

THE CAR TRACKS.

North along Clark street, and on the branch tracks along Chicago avenue, Division street, Larrabee street, Sedgwick street, and Clybourne avenue, the horse-car tracks were more or less injured; the tracks in some places being doubled up to a height of three feet. The tracks of the Northwestern road along North Water street, and extending between the government pier and the Ogden slip, were still more damaged, many of the ends of the rails being thrown eight or ten feet from their original position. In many sections of the track, the rails have assumed a zigzag course.

LOSS AT THE WATER-WORKS.

The probable loss at the water-works on the building alone is about $40,000, and the damage to the machinery about $20,000. The pumping works were kept running up to the latest moment, a full supply of water being furnished until 7 o'clock Monday morning. This was, however, not done without great danger to the men, who were almost encircled with the flames.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

on the corner of Cass street and Chicago avenue, one of the finest examples of the Romanesque style of architecture in the city, stands as a monument of its solidity of construction. The walls alone are left standing, but they are almost perfect, excepting in a few portions, but the splendid finishings of the interior are all gone. The large parish schools connected with this church, on the east side of Cass street, are also destroyed.

NORTH OF CHICAGO AVENUE

At this time, between 5 and half past 6, the line of the fire as it progressed north was about a mile in width. Along the entire line the fire appeared as if attempting to see which portion could surpass the other in its march of destruction. To the east, near the lake shore, were the large ale and lager beer breweries of Sands, Huck's, Brandt, Bowman, Schmidt, Busch, Doyle, etc.; to the west, near the North branch, was a densely-inhabited district filled with wooden houses as dry as tinder. From the three, four, and five stories' height of the one, the sparks and burning charcoal from the wooden cupolas of the breweries were blown blocks northward setting fire to the buildings on which they fell. On the west, the closely-built wooden frame buildings, having no brick walls to temporarily stay their progress, seemed to surrender instantaneously to the raging fire fiend that did not crawl but seemed to rush upon them with unrestrained fury.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

All seemed to be immersed in a hell of flame. No attempts were made to stem the progress of the fire. All that the tenants of the houses could do was to save a few of their household goods, and this, too, at the risk of their lives. The scene was rendered still more terrible and despairing by the fact that during the earlier stages of the fire thousands of the able-bodied men had rushed to the South side to witness the fire there, not then dreaming that it would reach their own homes. Before the fire on the South side, these fathers, brothers, and sons were gradually driven across the river, until the rapidity of the progress of the flames convinced them that their own families were in danger. Being at last convinced, they rushed in frantic haste to save what little they could. But they arrived at their homes, most of them, in an exhausted condition. They did their best, but the best was but little. All that many could do was to aid in saving the lives of their wives and children. With their all standing in their houses, many attempted impossible things, and rushed into burning buildings never to come out [illegible] one fell swoop.

BETWEEN CHICAGO AVENUE AND NORTH AVENUE.

Until this densely-populated district to the west of La Salle street and between Chicago avenue and North avenue had been wasted, there was no stay to the rapid progress of the fire. All that many people could do was to save themselves, and perhaps a few valuables that they could carry in their hands. A few, indeed, of those who saw beforehand that their homes would be burned down, even when the flames were half a mile off, saved, perhaps, half of their furniture, but many of these even were able to save but little. No conveyance could be found in many cases, and piles of furniture were only saved from the house to be burned in the street. East of Dearborn street, the scene was a parallel one; the homeless occupants of the houses in many cases rushing to the narrow beach which bounds this portion of the North division on the east, and the same sufferings that occurred on the portion of the beach referred to south of this were repeated and aggravated by the narrowness of the beach. How many were killed, how many dangerously burned, it will be impossible to find out. Relatives and friends have not waited for the coroner, but have buried their own dead on their own responsibility, and no one person will ever know the names, or even the number, of the victims of the fire in the North division. In the district mentioned, with the exception of La Salle street, Clark street, and Dearborn street, the population was densely packed. In many of the houses lived two or three families. To the east of it were large breweries, where, till the last moment, the employes worked to save the buildings, at last rushing to their own already burning buildings to save their families. Children, as is usual in poor districts, seemed to swarm around every building, and how many of these, left to their own care, infants, toddling children, little boys and girls, sank before the fire it is impossible to estimate. Suffice it to say that hundreds have been missed who were seen at the fire but never since.

A FORTUNATE DISTRICT.

That portion of the North division which lies between Chestnut street and Oak street and between La Salle street and Dearborn street was remarkably fortunate. The only house in the North division inside the limits of the fire that has escaped not only destruction but even injury, is located in this district. This house is that of Mahlon D. Ogden, Esq., on the north side of the street variously known as Whiting and Whitney streets and Lafayette place. Undoubtedly the saving of this house from the flames was due to the fact that south of it was the Washington park or square and on the southwest and west the two blocks occupied, the southern by Mr. McCagg, and the northern by the widow of a rich citizen. On each of the last two named blocks only one house stood. The house on the latter block was almost entirely destroyed. The house on the block to the south was but partially destroyed, and the large hot-house to the south of it, and one of the finest in the city, was hardly injured at all, but a few panes of glass on the north side of it being broken by the heat. Among other buildings burned was the Ogden school, near State street.

LARGE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

It was, however, but one house that was left standing. On Dearborn street, diagonally opposite to the southwestern corner of Washington park was burned the New England Congregational church, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Chicago, and the most elaborately constructed of any ecclesiastical edifice in the city. The walls of the building stand. On the corner of Whiting and Dearborn streets, nearly opposite Washington park, a block north of the last named building, stood the beautiful edifice of Unity Unitarian church, of which Rev. Robert Collyer was pastor. The walls of this building also bravely withstood the advance of the flames; but it is to be feared that they will have to be rebuilt in order to secure a perfectly safe new structure. The whole length of Dearborn and La Salle streets, which from Chicago avenue to North avenue were two of the finest streets in the North division, being lined with beautiful trees and splendid marble front residences, were totally destroyed, not a house being left with the exception of that of Mahlon D. Ogden.

OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED.

Among the other prominent buildings burned in this district were the following: The Church of the Ascension, on the corner of Elm and La Salle streets; the North Star Mission chapel, on the corner of Division and Sedgwick streets; Dr. Butler's church, on Franklin, near North avenue; the Alexian Brothers' hospital, almost opposite Dr. Butler's church; Dr. Butler's church, near North avenue; a little church on the corner

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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THE TIMES.

BY W. F. STOREY.

Chicago, Wednesday, October 18, 1871.

THE TIMES.

The publication office of THE TIMES, for the present, will be at 105 West Randolph street, between Jefferson and Desplaines.

The present form of THE TIMES is, of course, only temporary. It will resume its quarto form, with many improvements, just so soon as the necessary equipments can be obtained, which will be within two or three weeks.

For the next three or four days, our limited printing facilities will not permit the delivery of THE TIMES to all its patrons, but thereafter our facilities will be greatly increased.

RESTORATION.

What Chicago needs, just now, is not reconstruction, but restoration. Restoration means the rebuilding of the business portion of the city as it was, and where it was.

The growth of the business portion of Chicago, as it existed before the late calamitous fire, was the result of legitimate causes. The shops of the retailer, the establishments of the wholesaler, the yards of the lumbermen, and the coal depots of the fuel dealers fell into line, and their position, in accordance with the demands of the people, and the convenience appertaining to the reception of goods and their supply. The postoffice did not go to some remote point on any one side of the city, for the reason that convenience demanded its location about where it stood. The same reasons applied in the establishment of the site of the chamber of commerce, that of the court house, those of the banks, and, in fine, of all other public and business blocks.

That portion of Chicago, on the South side, now burned, which was formerly the business portion, was the natural trade centre of the city. Into it poured the lines of intra-mural transit. There concentrated the three divisions of the city. It was equi-distant from the populations of the three grand divisions. There were the mouth of the river, the harbor, the bridges, the tunnels, the termini of the six grand trunk lines that enter the city; and there, in short, was the representative of every element which contributed to our city's greatness. As all these agencies naturally clustered there, they should be retained in the same locality, and we should resume our progress precisely where we left it at the occurrence of the fire.

The schemes which would carry the chamber of commerce, the postoffice, or any other public institution having an intimate connection with the business of Chicago, out of their former location, should not be entertained for a moment. The city of Chicago is not contained in the South division, or any other one of the divisions of the city. The West side, for instance, if this matter of rebuilding turned on population, could demand, with perfect justice, that all the business interests of the city should be transferred west of the branches of the river. But the West side makes no such preposterous demand. It recognizes the perfect fitness of the burned district as the natural, convenient, and proper business centre of the city, and is willing, despite the inconvenience of bridges and infrequent—comparatively speaking—communication, to have the site remain where it was. If there is going to be any change at all, the West and North sides will demand that the change be made with reference to their convenience. But they ask no change; and they will inflexibly oppose any which looks to the attempted forcing of the business centre to any other permanent point than the one it occupied before the fire.

The attempt to force business below Twelfth street is a grave error, and should be opposed by all, even by those who live in the vicinity to which interested parties are trying to secure a removal. That portion of the city lying on the avenues south of Twelfth street is a natural location for residences. For this purpose it is convenient to the business centre, sufficiently remote from the shops to be desirable, and most pleasant on account of its elegance, and nearness to the lake shore. To push the business centre down there would be to ruin some of the most beautiful residence property in the city, and what is infinitely worse, would remove the business centre so far from the North and West sides as to seriously inconvenience them, whose result would be a practical secession on the part of these two powerful divisions and the erection of business centres of their own. THE TIMES is warranted in uttering the warning that the West and South sides will *not* submit to any such removal of the business centre as is now contemplated by those whose devotion to private ends seems disposed to utterly override the general good.

THE INSURANCE

There are two conspicuous circumstances in regard to the insurance which covers the great fire.

First - It is the most important vehicle for resuming business at once. It affects the people both individually and as a community. It affects notably the status of the banks. Without the immediate payment of a large proportion of the insurance policies, it will be impossible for men who have hitherto held a sound financial position in the community to meet their commercial paper promptly. Without the prompt payment of the commercial paper—the main resources of our banks under the present system—it will be impossible for the banks to pay their deposits with anything like the rapidity which justice and the emergency demand. Unless the deposits are promptly paid, these being usually the only immediate resources of business men, there will be a chasm between the present chaos and future order which nothing else can bridge over except time. The matter of insurance is, therefore, more immediately important to Chicago than anything else.

Second - The insurance companies must pay their losses, not merely with a view to their individual prospects of resuming business, but as the only salvation for the fire insurance business in this country. There is no doubt that there will be very many instances in which it will be demonstrated that insurance companies have taken risks in gross disproportion to their capital stock and assets. Subsequently, this is a matter which the states, with the example of Chicago before them, will probably take good care to control for the future with proper legislation. But if the insurance companies fail to make a good showing in this test, they may regard their business as ruined—not only singly but as a business. There will be a universal loss of confidence which will suggest some other means of protection against loss by fire.

It is on account of the latter circumstance that the great capitalists throughout the country—most of whom have large insurance interests—will acknowledge the necessity of carrying the companies over the storm. They cannot afford to have the insurance business irrecoverably broken, and they must supply the money where it is needed, if for no other purpose than as an investment for future business with which to recover what has already been lost.

It seems to be the opinion of the best local financiers that if the insurance companies pay 50 per cent. of their losses, the banks will pay dollar for dollar. So far, so good. It is a gratifying comment upon the legitimate way of doing business in Chicago, for it means that, if our business men can collect but half that is due them, they can pay all they owe. But this is not enough. The insurance companies owe every dollar they have lost, and assumed their risks with the possibility of losing all. Therefore they must pay all if they desire to live.

THE BANKS

It was a wise consideration, suggested by the second sober thought, that prompted the bankers to rescind their resolution to open their business with the payment of 15 cents on the dollar to their depositors. The statement of Mr. DeKoven in open meeting that the banks needed the balance of their deposits with which to continue their business could only be excused by the confusion of the time, when great minds alone could rise above individual selfishness and to the height of universal justice. The banks have no more right to use their depositors' moneys with which to maintain their business and increase their assets than has any individual to retain for his own benefit the money which he holds in trust or actually owes to some one else. It was a false position, and the bankers have done well, both for themselves and for the city, to recede from it.

On the other hand, it would be equally unjust on the part of depositors to institute a run upon the banks in this emergency. If the people wish to see the banks safely through the disaster, they must continue to do their business with them as heretofore. The United States comptroller of the currency has given his official stamp to the solvency of the national banks; all the vaults have been found intact, with their currency, bonds, and collaterals, and there is certainly enough to attract and hold the confidence of the depositors. A full resumption of business with the banks will place them virtually where they were before, if they have done their business with ordinary care and circumspection; but a run upon all of them at once would probably weaken them in their greatest prosperity. Therefore, now that the banks have shown a disposition to act fairly toward the public, the public should act fairly towards them. That this will be the case was sufficiently attested by the experience of yesterday, when, there is reason to believe, the new deposits even exceeded the aggregate of the moneys withdrawn. The banks must be used as they have been used heretofore, for the purposes of commercial exchange, and they will probably have no difficulty in meeting all their obligations.

NO STAY LAWS.

A strong pressure for a "stay law" is brought upon the general assembly, by citizens who have probably not well considered the effects which would inevitably result from the enactment of such a law. The credit of Chicago, both public and private, is shattered by the calamity that has befallen us. Obviously the part of wisdom and judicious policy is to do all that is in our power, and to ask the legislature to do whatever it properly may, to prop up our credit and prevent it from falling completely to the ground. Credit is the only capital that thousands of our people have left, with which to begin again. It is the very life and soul of what is left of our commercial prosperity; the one single hope of our speedy recovery from this awful disaster. Destroy private credit in Chicago, and Chicago itself is destroyed, beyond all hope.

The inevitable effect of a stay law would be to ruin what is left to us of our credit. It would paralyze business instantly. It would take away the last chance of resurrection from ten thousand energetic business men who are making their arrangements to go on. It would spread all over Chicago the decree of inevitable ruin to four fifths of the best business men. It would be a virtual decree of banishment to the commercial hopes of the city.

Gentlemen of the general assembly, if you would serve the well being, present and future, of Chicago; if you would not complete the work of ruin which the conflagration began, do not even talk of passing a stay law. Do what you shall find practicable to prop our public credit; relieve us as you shall deem best from public burdens; diminish, if you please, the terms of our courts; but do not put us in the hopeless condition of bankrupt repudiators. We have faith in our creditors, and they have still faith in us, their debtors. We beg you not to destroy this faith, and thus strike from under us our last chance of pecuniary salvation. None who are not still crazy from the effects of these recent disasters ask for stay laws. Men who do, surely know not what they ask.

Reliable and Generous

Amid the general wreck of insurance companies consequent upon the fire, it is gratifying to point to those that are strong enough to be just and even generous. The Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance companies will pay promptly all their losses, amounting in the aggregate to over $3,000,000, and in addition to this have devoted $8,000 or $10,000 to the relief fund. The losses will be met by money forwarded from London and Liverpool for the purpose, so that the surplus in the hands of agencies in this country will not be reduced. This wise and liberal policy cannot fail to advance these companies in the confidence of insurers.

Insurance.

The Ætna Insurance company of Hartford, despite of its tremendous losses, is ready to do business again precisely as before, as will be seen from the advertisement on another page. The prompt adjustment and payment of its losses, amounting to about $2,000,000, show how firm the foundation on which it is built and how reliable a medium for insurance. The crucial test through which it has gone is an evidence of its immutable prosperity.

New Goods.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Mabley & Co., who in a few days will open at No 122 West Madison street with one of the largest and finest selected stocks of clothing to be found in the west. This company has houses at Toledo, Detroit, Pontiac, Battle Creek, and Jackson, and they promise entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Safes.

CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1871.—S. H. HARRIS, Esq., Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: The No 1 D. D. fire and burglar proof safe that we purchased of you about one year ago saved all our papers, money, bonds, and jewelry, amounting to about $200,000, intact, in the recent great conflagration. It laid in the ruins two days at a fearful heat. We can cheerfully recommend it to parties needing a good safe. SNYDECKER & Co.

Relief.

The Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, send C. H. Case, their general agent of this city, $1,000 for the relief of sufferers, and instruct him to draw on them at sight for all losses as fast as they can be adjusted.

Telegrams.

The revenue officers in Brooklyn have seized property, including whisky, stills, rectifying establishment, etc., valued at $50,000 to $75,000.

A dispatch from Corinth, Miss., announces the arrest of five Ku-Klux in Tishomingo county, and it is believed that the entire gang will be captured.

The trial of Geo. Botts for the murder of "Pet" Halstead is now progressing at Newark, N. J. Mrs. Wilcox, his paramour, was on yesterday being examined.

The Lorillard Insurance company, of New York, discontinued business on yesterday. A meeting of the stockholders is to be held to-day to consider the proper course to be taken in view of their heavy losses. The Security has also suspended, and a receiver has been appointed.

The schooner Excelsior foundered on the 12th inst., on Lake Huron, between Thunder bay and Middle island. She left Milwaukee on the 8th, and had on a cargo of 18,000 bushels of wheat. Her entire crew, nine in number, are believed to have been lost, except one.

The Baltimore subscription for the relief of the Chicago sufferers amounts to $197,000; Boston, $403,000; Binghamton, N. Y., $50,000; Canasova, $1,000; officers and employes of the Boston navy yard, $3,633. The Caledonia club of New York have voted $1,000 each to the Chicago and Michigan sufferers.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Second Session of the Illinois General Assembly.

Resume of the Proceedings at Springfield.

Measures for the Relief of Chicago Under Consideration.

Meeting in This City for Consultation with Leading Citizens.

Abstract of the Governor's Message.

&c., &c., &c.

FIRST DAY.

SENATE

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 13.—The general assembly of the state of Illinois convened for the second extra session, in accordance with the governor's proclamation, to-day.

MORNING SESSION.

The senate met in the United States district court room.

The Hon. John Dougherty, lieutenant governor, called the senate to order at 12 o'clock M.

A resolution of sympathy for Chicago in her calamity was received from the house, and at once taken up and adopted.

Mr Fuller offered a resolution authorizing the president of the senate to appoint committees of 13 each, to take into consideration the several topics embraced in the governor's proclamation, which was adopted.

Adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Four committees of relief were appointed by the president in accordance with the resolution adopted in the forenoon.

Mr. Underwood introduced a bill for an act for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Chicago; which was referred to committee No. 1.

The following message was received from the governor by his private secretary, Gen. Harlan:

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: The great and sudden calamity which has overtaken the city of Chicago, and which has destroyed millions of property, disturbed the finances of the state, and deprived thousands of citizens of employment, homes, and all the means of subsistence, made it my duty to convene a special session of the general assembly, and I accordingly on the 11th day of October, inst., issued my proclamation, copies of which are herewith laid before you, inviting the representatives of the people to assemble and deliberate upon the grave questions therein referred to. But it has not been possible within the short time allowed me, amid all the excitement produced by the startling circumstances of the destruction of one-half of the most flourishing city upon the continent, to mature such plans as can be recommended with safety for the relief of its people, and I, therefore, for the present, refrain from suggestions that, if made, would be unsatisfactory to me, and would hardly be approved by others. Facts are rapidly accumulating, plans are being proposed and considered, and I have great confidence that within a short time I will be able to lay before the general assembly such recommendations as I hope may be regarded worthy of some degree of consideration.

JOHN M. PALMER.

The senate took a recess, during which Messrs. Berendge, Woodard, Dore, Eddy, and Fuller, in pathetic language, depicted the terrors of the Chicago conflagration, together with the immense losses to the city, and what its people sustained thereby.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

MORNING SESSION.

The house met at representatives hall (old state house) at 12 o'clock.

The governor's proclamation was read.

On motion of Mr. Root, a committee of three was appointed to wait on the governor and inform him that the house was ready to receive any communication he wished to make.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham, the rules of the last house were adopted.

The following resolution was adopted.

RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE, THE SENATE CONCURRING HEREIN, That we do hereby extend to all the sufferers by this great conflagration the most earnest and heartfelt sympathies of the whole people of the state of Illinois, that while profoundly sympathizing with the people of Chicago in this their great affliction and hour of need, we will also extend to them material aid to the extent of our powers under the constitution and as far as the resources of the state will admit.

The governor's message was read.

It was voted to loan to the courts of Chicago the books of the law library in Springfield; also to remove the inmates of the Reform school at Chicago to the State Reform school at Pontiac.

Bills refunding the money expended on the canal, and loaning $500,000 to the city of Chicago were introduced.

A resolution of adjournment to Chicago was adopted by both houses.

Adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following resolution was offered:

RESOLVED, That the committee on municipal affairs be instructed to consider the legislation necessary to vacate the appropriations made by the ordinance passed June 20, 1871, by the common council of Chicago, same so far as the same have been expended, authorizing the common council of said city to pass a new ordinance of appropriations, forbidding any appropriation for new public works, except to restore bridges and erect temporary structures, and authorizing Cook county to provide means for a new court-house, jail, and hall of records.

THE SESSION IN THIS CITY.

At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon the members of the state legislature met in Standard hall, on the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, for the purpose of hearing from the various committees of citizens as to the action which they desired the general assembly to take for their relief. Lieut. Gov. Dougherty presided, assisted by Mayor Mason.

Senator Fuller said the members of the legislature understood that they were there to consider what would be their duty when they got to Springfield. It was for the citizens to state what they would like to recommend to the general assembly. He would, therefore, move that they be requested to submit their views.

The Hon. S. B. Hayes said he was the chairman of a committee, chosen at a West side meeting, and he had not been aware that any South side committee had been appointed, or had done anything. He wished to state to the members present that the business portion of the city had practically been destroyed; the banks and home insurance companies severely strained. Most of the inhabitants of the burned district were on the North side, where, out of 70,000 people, only 10,000 or 15,000 remain. They were nearly all entirely destitute, and he had constantly had 40 in his house. On the West side they had not only housed these unfortunates, but had been compelled to keep constant watch and guard.

Senator Logan delivered an address of great length, and submitted a report prepared by Judge Beckwith, Hon Charles Hitchcock, and M. W. Fuller, which was as follows:

That the lien of the city of Chicago upon the canal and its revenues be discharged, and the city be reimbursed the amount expended in deepening the canal, and interest thereon, as provided by the bill introduced by the Hon. James P. Root, with an amendment that $1,000,000 of the said sum be paid during the present fiscal year by auditor's warrants on the state treasury, and that a tax be levied therefor.

That $1,000,000 be paid out of the proceeds of the tax levy of the next fiscal year, and the balance out of the proceeds of the following fiscal year, and that the auditor draw warrants therefor, and that the money so acquired be applied in erecting bridges and waterworks and such public buildings and structures as have been destroyed by fire.

That the legislature annul the present assessment for city, town, and county taxes; that a new assessment and levy be authorized for the payment of the necessary expenses of said city, town, and county, and the interest on their debts, such assessment to be made upon a new valuation of the property liable to taxation within said city and county.

That the legislature be requested to provide that the residence of voters shall not be lost by reason of having been driven from their residence by fire, and that power be conferred upon the proper authorities to provide registers and judges of election in precincts in which the records have been destroyed by fire.

That the legislature be requested to assume temporarily the charge and expense of the city bridewell, reform school, county poor-house, insane asylum, and city hospital.

That the legislature pass a joint resolution authorizing the governor to designate seven persons to investigate and recommend to the November session of this general assembly what legislation is necessary to furnish evidence of title to lands in Cook county.

That the auditor draw his warrants on the treasury for $250,000, from time to time, and to deliver the same to the city of Chicago, to be applied to the future support of the police and fire departments of the city.

Mr Hayes objected to allowing the state to assume control of the public institutions, and considerable debate was had over the question. No action was taken, but an adjournment was had to Springfield for Monday.

MONDAY'S SESSION.

SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 16.—The senate met at the legislative hall in Springfield on Monday. A resolution was offered rescinding the proposed December session in Chicago. Referred.

RELIEF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Senter offered a joint resolution providing for a joint committee, consisting of three from the senate and five from the house, to devise some plan by which a central relief committee may be organized in each county, with sub-committees, to receive subscriptions for the relief of Chicago, and to prepare an appeal to the people.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Smith in the chair.

Mr. Phelps offered the following:

THE CHICAGO RECORDS.

Whereas, The public records of deeds, mortgages, judgments, tax sales, surveys, subdivisions, &c., which were kept in the city of Chicago, have been destroyed by fire; and,

Whereas, There are preserved and now possessed by certain private persons in said city the only copies and abstracts extant of the public records so destroyed; and,

Whereas, Pursuant to the governor's proclamation convening this special session, the subject of titles to property in the county of Cook is mentioned for our consideration; and,

Whereas, to secure proper legislation in regard to titles in said city, it may become necessary for the general assembly to have definite information as to the nature and quantity of copies, abstracts, and maps so preserved and possessed by private individuals; therefore,

Be it resolved by the house, the senate concurring, that a committee of two members from this house and one from the senate be appointed to proceed at once to Chicago and obtain such information as may be requisite and necessary concerning the copies, abstracts, and maps aforesaid, so as to facilitate and perfect legislation in the discovering, establishing, and perpetuating titles to property in said city, and that said committee be instructed to report the result of their investigation as soon as practicable.

WAREHOUSES.

Mr Roberts offered the following:

Be it enacted by the people of the state, etc., That section 23 of the act entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses, and warehousing, and inspection of grain," and to give effect to article 13 of the laws of this state, approved April 25, 1871, be so amended as to read as follows: Any warehouseman, of any public warehouse, who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt for any property not actually in store at the time of issuing such receipt, or who shall be guilty of issuing any warehouse receipt in any respect fraudulent in its character, or date, or the quality, quantity, or inspected grade of such property, shall, when convicted thereof, be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall suffer, in addition to any other penalties prescribed by this act, imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years. That,

Whereas, An emergency exists requiring this act to take effect immediately; therefore, be it enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill was read a first time, ordered printed, and to a second reading.

Mr. Holmes offered a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to consider the expediency of printing for the use of the state those volumes of the supreme court which were put out of print by the fire.

Adopted. Adjourned.

THE MESSAGE.

The message of the governor was read to both houses at 4 o'clock P. M. The following are the salient points of the document:

He feelingly alludes to the terrible calamity which made the convening of the legislature a necessity, and, in behalf of the state, expresses his heartfelt thanks at the generous outpouring of sympathy and material aid from all civilized lands.

In discussing the situation and the means for the relief of the people, he alludes to the loss of the public offices and records, entailing almost inextricable confusion, and invokes all the wisdom of the general assembly to respond to the question: What can be done by the state? He iterates the general political proposition that that government is best that interferes with the people the least, and, judging of the temper of the people by their spirit and energy in the past, believes that they "require nothing but to be left free to employ their unexampled and unbroken energies in the great work of rebuilding their homes." He considers it the duty of the state to provide for the poor and helpless classes; for the construction of highways and bridges, and the support of the schools, as primary obligations to be undertaken until the machinery employed in carrying them on, now disorganized, can be readjusted.

In regard to the difficulty of providing for every possible contingency by constitutional regulations, he considers it a remarkable illustration "that certain provisions of the constitution of 1870, that were intended to restrict the powers of municipal corporations, and were resisted upon that ground, will be found to operate to relieve the county of Cook and city of Chicago of what would otherwise be intolerable burdens. Every part of the constitution abounds with proof that its framers regarded the municipal organizations of the state as mere administrative agencies, and that they intended to deprive them of all emergent or discretionary authority, except within very narrow limits." He speaks of the constitutional limitations to the indebtedness of county, city, and other municipal corporations, and arrives at the conclusion that, the financial resources of municipal and local organizations being necessarily limited to their powers to contract debts and impose taxes, when these powers have been exerted to the utmost legal or possible limit, and are inadequate to the complete performance of their duties to the state, they must be relieved of such duties altogether.

The proposition to give immediate aid by discharging the lien of the city upon the Illinois and Michigan canal is discussed, as follows: "It is claimed if the state should now refund to the city the amount of money secured upon the revenues of the canal, with the interest thereon (which would be, in round numbers, about three millions of dollars) the city would be enabled to rebuild its bridges and public structures, remove the obstructions from and repair its streets, pay the expenses of its government, and other expenses pertaining to its own organization, and discharge its general duties to the state. I am not prepared to express an opinion upon the question whether even that sum of money would be sufficient to supply all the essential wants of the city; but my impressions incline me to admit that it would, and I am prepared to say that while, under ordinary circumstances, influenced alone by my views of the proper policy to be pursued by the state, I would not advise the acceptance of the option secured to the state in the 5th section of the act of 1865, to refund to the city the sum of two millions and a half of dollars, with interest thereon,—under present circumstances, if the money can be raised by any satisfactory means for the purpose, it seems to me proper that it should be done." A hopeful view of the future of Chicago is taken, and the governor has a firm belief that at no distant day the city will be fully rebuilt, and that, instead of requiring aid from the treasury of the state, it will again become its chief resource.

But while both duty and policy concur in the propriety of an appropriation, the question of how the money is to be raised to meet it is a very grave one. Two methods are considered: That of raising the money by direct taxation, and that of borrowing the amount. On the principle of "Pay as you go," the demands of the city are immediate and urgent, and months might elapse before the proceeds of taxation could be realized. The constitutional restrictions against increasing the state debt beyond $250,000 are considered at length, his deductions being as follows: "I do not believe that those who insist upon confining the power of the general assembly to contract debts to the precise occasions of invasion, insurrection, or war do justice to the purposes of the framers of the constitution. They did intend, beyond all doubt, to deny to the general assembly the power to contract debts beyond the sum of $250,000 (which they have authorized it to do, substantially, at its own discretion), except under circumstances of extreme peril to the state. In defining the degree of peril that they intended should warrant the exercise by the general assembly of a power that had been so much abused, they employed the strongest language; but it cannot be inferred that they intended that the state should be defended from invasion—that it might employ its resources to suppress an insurrection, or to prosecute a war—but should be powerless to resist the greatest evils or prevent the most threatening dangers that might arise from any other possible cause. It seems to me that they intended to define the degree of urgency, rather than to express the particular occasion when the power in question might be employed. * * * The general assembly cannot, as is claimed, draw upon the resources of the state or anticipate its revenue beyond an amount limited, not by the urgencies of its duties, but by certain technical words contained in the constitution. If this is the proper conclusion, and the people were not otherwise relieved, one of the conditions upon which to contract debts is said to depend would be soon supplied, for the cravings of hunger will madden any population on earth to the point of insurrection." Entertaining such views, he does not hesitate to recommend the immediate borrowing of the amount.

Attention is invited to the necessity of providing for the re-assessment of the property in Cook county for state and county purposes, and to the necessity for legislation for enforcing the collection of taxes in the school and other minor districts of the county. The general assembly is also asked to consider how far the mischief, losses, and inconveniences occasioned by the destruction of the records can be remedied by legislation.

The concluding portion of the message is as follows: "Invoking your sympathies for that portion of our people who have suffered such unexampled losses, I can only express my most earnest desire to co-operate with you in any proper plan that may be devised for their relief."

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 17.—Senate bill No. 2, to provide for the assessment of property, passed to a third reading. In the afternoon Fuller offered a bill to provide for the state control of Cook County Insane asylum, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The whole time of the house was occupied to-day with house bill No. 1, which provided that the state should issue bonds to take up the lien on the canal bonds to be payable, principal and interest, in gold, payable in ten years with six per cent., to be delivered to Chicago by Nov. 15, not less than one fifth nor more than one third of the proceeds to be used in public works, and the remainder to pay interest on the city bonded debt and sustain the fire and police departments. A vote was reached this evening and stood 119 ayes to 18 noes, not enough to pass it with the emergency clause. The gold clause was struck out by unanimous consent, and then the vote stood ayes 120, noes 7. In voting Morrison, of Monroe, said that if Chicago was here in her usual strength he would vote against the bill, but she was in ashes and too powerful for him. He vote aye. After thanks by Turner for passing the bill, the house adjourned.

Sanitary Measures.

The board of health issues the following order:

"Owners of property in the burnt district must see that the drains are cleaned, and the catch basins covered so as to prevent drains from being clogged. Unless this precaution is taken the cellars will be filled with water and much expense incurred in removing obstructions from drains.

"Water closets must not be used until there is a supply of water. Temporary privies can be constructed in yards, and night soil buried."

MONEY

In accordance with an agreement made at a meeting of the bankers held on Sunday evening last, all the moneyed institutions of the city, with the exception of the Hibernian Savings bank, and one or two small private associations, threw their doors open to business on yesterday. There was no excitement at any of the banks, and considering the troubles of the past ten days, and the entire suspension of business, the feeling was remarkably healthy, and the progress made toward putting matters in a proper shape was quite satisfactory. During the first hour or so the banks were in some instances called upon to a fair extent by their customers, but as all of them were prepared to meet their calls, and promptly paid all the checks presented, confidence was immediately restored. Even at the savings banks, where preparations were made for a busy day, nothing of an extraordinary character occurred. At the State Savings institution, the largest association of this class in the city, business was only moderately active. This, in connection with other savings banks, adhered to the agreement to pay but $20 on deposits over that amount, though, owing to the small number in quest of money, there was apparently no particular necessity for such a course. In a word, the resumption of business in financial circles was unexpectedly quiet, and of a character to furnish strong hopes that in a few days the wheels of commerce and trade will be in full motion.

At the grain, produce, and mercantile banks the new business transactions made were meagre. Several new deposits, which, by the way, largely exceeded the amount which the banks paid over their counters of checks, were received, but no new loans on discounts were granted. A few applications for loans were made, however, by merchants and grain shippers.

No transactions in eastern exchange were reported between banks, but over the counter the market was steady at par selling and ¼ of 1 per cent. discount buying.

The associated banks cleared on Monday evening, and also on yesterday morning, at Standard hall, on Michigan avenue, the checks remaining on hand at the close of business hours on Saturday, the 7th inst. A very small per cent of the amount presented was returned. Standard hall will be the headquarters of the clearing-house for the present.

Messrs Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, are open for business, as usual, in Masonic building, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, where they are protected by a good fire-proof vault and burglar-proof safe. Their books, moneys, and securities were all saved, and they will pay in full.

COMMERCE.

The board of trade rooms were crowded on yesterday, and in grain, produce, and other branches of business, a fair amount of interest, all things being considered, was pretty generally manifested among operators.

Grain and Produce Markets.

WHEAT—There was a fair business transacted in this grain, and prices were steady, at $1 18@1 19 for No 2 spring, closing at $1 18 cash, and $1 20@1 21 for seller October and November.

CORN—The demand both on local and shipping account was good, and prices were steady at 41½@41c for No 2.

OATS—Sales were moderate at 30c for No 2, the demand being largely of a local character.

BARLEY—The demand was meagre, and entirely local. About the only sale reported was 3 car loads of No 2 at 53½c, in the Northwestern.

RYE—There was little or nothing doing in this grain, and prices were entirely nominal.

PROVISIONS—There was quite a firm feeling in mess pork, and sales were early effected at $13 25. Lard was in fair demand at 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats were firmer, with sales of short ribs at 8½c; shoulders at 6c, and 7¾@8c for short clear. Mess beef was nominal at $9 50, tallow sold at 8½@9c.

CITY ITEMS

PROF. J. W. FREER, M. D., was not burned in the rooms of the Historical Society building, as reported, but has resumed the practice of his profession at 1,013 Wabash avenue.

SHIRTS

THE SAM BROWN SHIRT.

BROWN & PRIOR,

659 Wabash avenue,

Have a complete stock, and are receiving daily new additions of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

And selling at OLD PRICES.

CARD.

A CARD FROM

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW.

OUR OFFICE IS TEMPORARILY AT

488 WABASH AVE.

We will endeavor to meet our liabilities at the earliest possible moment. Our friends who are indebted to us will confer a SPECIAL FAVOR by remitting us at once all they can, either in currency or New York Exchange.

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW.

oc18d7t

CIGARS.

R. W. TANSILL & CO.

Take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the elegant Marble Building, No. 517 State street, and, as we are in receipt of a choice line of

CIGARS,

will be in complete running order in a very few days. Come and see us.

Very respectfully,

R. W. TANSILL & CO.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TWENTY THOUSAND DAMAGED

WATCHES.

STARK & ALLEN,

363 WABASH AVENUE.

300 bbls. Green Apples,
50 boxes Lemons,
50 bushels Chestnuts,
200 Cheese,

FULL ASSORTMENT GROCERIES,
Ready for shipment.

WM. M. HOYT & CO.,

oc18d1t 83 CANAL, near Madison.

FOR SALE—4½ years lease of the seminary building, Hyde Park, suitable for hotel, school, hospital or mercantile business; 13 rooms, 4 floors, 40x60 feet each, well furnished and full of boarders.
oc18d1t J. W. MITCHELL, Hyde Park.

TEXT-BOOKS,

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

Publishers of the American Educational Series of school and college text-books, recently at 133 and 135 State st., are already established at

No. 273 West Randolph Street,

Where a continuation of the liberal patronage of the teachers and educators of the Northwest is most respectfully solicited. oc18d1t

TOOLS.

Complete Sets of Tools

SELLING AT OLD PRICES.

NAILS AT $4 25 RATES.

LOUIS GROENE,

97 West Randolph, 2d door next to Jefferson.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—Legally obtained for cruelty, desertion, &c. Fee after decree. Eight years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1017. oc18d1t

INSURANCE.

CHARLES H. CASE,

FIRE INSURANCE,

65 South Canal St., 2d Floor,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Insurance Company North America, Philadelphia, Pa. Org. 1794.
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $3,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass. Org. 1849.
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $1,000,000.

People's Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass. Org. 1847.
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $350,000.

National Insurance Company, Boston, Mass. Org. 1832.
Assets, Oct. 1, 1871, $900,000.

Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, England.
Assets, $10,000,000.

The above Companies will pay All Losses, and continue business with unimpaired Capital. Insurance accepted from property-owners at fair rates.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

For the accommodation of our friends and customers, I have opened offices on the West and South Sides.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

30 and 32 Canal Street,

Over Wm. Blair & Co.

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE,

449 Wabash Avenue.

Over First National Bank.

Risks taken in old and reliable Eastern Insurance Companies.

Home Insurance Co., of N. Y. Organized 1853.
Citizens' Insurance Co., of N. Y. Organized 1836.
Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Co., of Baltimore. Organized 1864.
Manhattan Insurance Co., of N. Y. Organized 1821.
Howard Insurance Co., of N. Y. Organized 1825.
Providence Washington Insurance Co., of Providence. Organized 1799.

My patrons having claims against any companies represented by me will please present the same for adjustment at the Canal street office, where, also, West and Northside risks will be accepted. Those having insurance on the South side will please enter the same at the office 449 Wabash av.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every necessary information as to making proofs of loss, and the proper blanks for same, will be furnished on application to me. We have an able corps of adjusters, and are willing to devote time and assistance to our patrons.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

Underwriters' AGENCY,

OF NEW YORK,

Cash Assets, $4,000,000.

Our patrons will please notice that all necessary assistance in making up their "proofs of loss" will be furnished by our adjusters, thus avoiding unnecessary expense.

WE ARE PAYING IN FULL AS FAST AS ADJUSTED.

ADJUSTERS' OFFICE,

60 Canal Street, Second Floor.

FIRE INSURANCE!

Risks accepted on dwellings and other property at local office,

62 S. CANAL ST., SECOND FLOOR.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM

FROM THE

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY

of New York

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED:

NEW YORK, October 14, 1871.
O. E. HOSMER, Assistant General Agent:
Adjust losses promptly, and draw at sight.
B. S. WALCOTT, President.
ALEX. STODDARD, General Agent.

It being desirable that adjustments and settlements should be expedited, claimants under our Policies will please call at the office of Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder, No. 62 South Canal street, and confer with me without delay, that our purpose to pay fully and promptly may be speedily effected.
O. E. HOSMER,
Assistant General Agent.

We are writing new insurance at reasonable rates.

Ogden, Sheldon & Scudder,

62 SOUTH CANAL ST.

oc18d1t

THE

PHŒNIX INS. CO., of Brooklyn,

Cash Assets - $1,850,000

Losses in the Great Fire Less Than $500,000,

And has Opened an Office at

30 West Madison Street.

Property insured and losses paid as usual. We have commenced paying. Policy holders call and present their claims.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

AGENT.

Apply for Agencies in Northwestern States to R. S. CRITCHELL, Special Agent. oc18d1t

ROYAL

INSURANCE CO.

OF

LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Assets, $10,000,000, Gold.

CHARLES H. CASE, General Agent.

No. 65 South Canal Street (Up-Stairs),

Is prepared to issue Policies at fair rates, on short notice. Parties having claims against the "ROYAL" will please present their claims for adjustment as soon as possible.

INSURANCE POLICIES

In Eastern or Chicago Companies collected without delay or sold for cash by J. H. BISSELL, Attorney,
oc18d1t 54 West Randolph st.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICAN

FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

We are authorized, by advices from the Company, to state that they are prepared to pay all their losses and to continue business as heretofore. All claims under the late fire must be presented at our office, 10 Eldridge court. Parties desiring insurance in the "Iron Clad North American," apply to

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

AGENTS,

10 Eldridge court.

oc18d1t

HEADQUARTERS

Adjusting Department

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONN.

No. 661 Wabash avenue.

Claimants will present their policies immediately for registration and adjustment.
A. H. JILLSON,
Vice President.

Business Office, No. 43 South Canal street. Policies issued and renewed by
HENRY H. BROWN,
Resident Agent

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE

Insurance Company

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

CAPITAL, $10,000,000 IN GOLD.

Gold Assets, after Paying Chicago Losses, - - $12,000,000.

The New York Managers have received the following telegram from London:

"Board of Directors subscribe five thousand dollars for relief of Chicago sufferers. Settle and pay all losses promptly. American assets, amounting to One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, will not be touched."

We are now prepared to receive applications for insurance in above company.

S. M. Moore & CO., Agents,

68 South Canal & 379 Wabash Av.

FULTON.

All parties holding policies in the Fulton Fire Insurance Co. of N. Y., burned out in the late fire, are requested to present their claims at once at the office of the agents of the Company, G. C. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Eldridge court.

Chicago, Oct. 17, 1871.

COMMERCE

INSURANCE CO.

Of Albany, N. Y.,

Will adjust all claims at Office No. 30 West Madison street, third floor, front room, No. 1.

M. V. YOUNG, Gen'l Agt.

HOME

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,

30 & 32 CANAL STREET.

I have arrived in Chicago with a corps of adjusters to assist General Ducat in adjusting and paying the losses of the Home Insurance Company of New York.

The Company will pay all its losses as soon as adjusted, and with two millions of solid assets left and more to be subscribed, if needed, will continue to indemnify the property owners of America as heretofore.

ARTHUR F. WILMARTH,
Vice President Home Insurance Co. of New York.
oc18d1t

PEOPLE'S

ADJUSTMENT OFFICE

AND

Supplies for Insurance Companies at 70 South Canal and 450 State Street.

Unusual facilities for settling losses. Persons having insurance claims will do well to call. Blank books, all kinds of blanks, letter and bill-heads, and job printing done at short notice in the best style.

J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL,

Publishers of the Spectator.

ROBERT GREER,

INSURANCE BROKER,

AND

Adjuster of Fire Losses,

No. 62 South Canal street, 3d Door front.

Proofs of loss prepared with dispatch, and at a moderate expense.

Blanks on hand in full supply.

INTERNATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK,

CAPITAL AND ASSETS,

$1,400,000.

The adjusters of losses have arrived to settle all claims against this company. Policy holders are requested to present their claims at 509 Wabash avenue or at my office without delay.

I am prepared to accept risks on dwellings and other desirable property at fair rates.

THOMAS W. BLAYNEY, Agent.

Office 43 West Washington St.

UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

96 West Washington Street.

INSURANCE.

Insure Your Property.

E. E. RYAN & CO., INSURANCE AGENTS,

are issuing policies in the

ANDES,
AMAZON,
TRIUMPH,
and
BREWERS'

Insurance Companies. Office 47 South Canal street

SAFES.

HERRING'S SAFES

IN THE

Great Fire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1871.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN—In the ever memorable fire of the 8th and 9th instant, which destroyed some TWENTY THOUSAND buildings, including the entire wholesale business portion of this city, we had our valuable books, papers, etc., inclosed in Herring's Safes, which, owing to the intensity of the heat and the want of water, lay imbedded in the ruins for days before they could be got at, and, notwithstanding the unparalleled heat, they have proved equal to our expectations, preserving our property when everything else was swept away.

Day, Allen & Co.
Tappan, McKillop & Co. (2 safes.)
Union Insurance and Trust Company, Savings Bank (2 safes.)
Wesco, Kirtland & Ordway,
John V. Farwell & Co.
H. H. Husted,
Gale & Block,
Armour, Dole & Co.
Frankworth & Leopold,
Field, Benedict & Co.
A. M. Wright & Co.
Giles Bro. & Co.
Warner & Falk,
Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid,
Heath & Milligan,
Haskins, Martin & Wheeler,
W. H. Hoyt & Son,
Loomis & Vallett,
Charles Cleaver,
Tenney, McClellan & Tenney,
A. E. Neely & Co.
Stanton & Co.
George Armour,
L. A. Willard,
Slager & Talcott,
James S. Kirk & Co.

A large assortment of

HERRING'S PATENT

CHAMPION SAFES,

Bank Safes,
Dwelling-House Safes,
Vault Doors,
Express Chests, &c.,

Constantly on hand at our Factory and Wareroom,

Corner 14th street and Indiana ave.

DIEBOLD & KIENZLE'S

SAFES

REMOVED TO

NO. 446 STATE ST.

The great fire has fully demonstrated the high superiority of these safes, and I am in constant receipt of the strongest testimonials from the leading Bankers, Merchants and Business men of the city, in grateful acknowledgment of the safety of their property in our safes.

Nearly a thousand of these peerless safes were in the fire.

D. S. COVERT, 446 State Street,

oc18d2t

SAFES.

Our office can be found at

NO. 65 WEST MADISON ST.

We have ordered from our factory at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Louisville, and St. Louis,

OVER TWO HUNDRED SAFES OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

which will be ready for delivery in a few days.

HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE,

CORNER

Canal and West Madison streets.

Wentworth, Woolworth & Co.

FRANK WENTWORTH, CHAS. D. WOOLWORTH

THE CLIFTON HOUSE

WILL BE

Reopened Oct. 25,

CORNER

Washington and Halsted streets,

Newly furnished, and kept as a first-class Hotel, by

COL. W. A. JENKINS.

oc18d1t

PATENT FURNACE.

GEO. H. DIEHL,

Agent for Sulter's Patent Furnace for Steam Boilers, can be found at 72 and 74 W. Monroe street.

Furnace saves from 25 to 50 per cent. in the cost of fuel. For references, inquire of the following: CHAS. E. WILLETTS, 53 Michigan st. W. G. DOW, late of Revere House. CROCKER & COOKE, late of 82 and 84 S. Water st. ALLEN & ELLIS, late of 47 River st. P. L. GARRITY, late of 83 River st. THE CHICAGO TIMES. The Agent is prepared to do all kinds of brick work. oc18d1t

EDUCATIONAL.

THE CHICAGO

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

AT RAVENSWOOD,

Only 20 minutes' ride from the N. W. depot, daily, fare 7 cents, affords a high Classical and Business Course of Education.

Prof. MAYO instructs in Music, Madam SCHMIDT in French and German.

EDWARD HAYES, Principal.

SEWING SILK.

BELDING BROS. & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Machine Twist Sewing Silk, &c

We will open with a full and complete stock of goods in our new store, corner of Michigan avenue and Jackson street, on Monday, Oct. 23. Customers indebted to us will please remit promptly and oblige.

BOARDING.

BOARD—With furnished or unfurnished rooms, at Ravenswood, Ill., 20 minutes ride from the Northwestern depot. Fare seven cents. Inquire at the office of Louis Lloyd & Co., 93 Randolph street.

THE FIRE.

(Continued from Fourth Page.)

the destitute found temporary shelter in the dwellings of strangers. The promptness with which appeals for aid were met, both at home and abroad, saved the thousands of sufferers from even worse calamity than conflagration.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE RELIEF

naturally fell at the start, into the hands of the city authorities, and such volunteer committees as came with supplies from other cities. Many cities sending supplies sent also committees of their citizens to administer their charity. This was most wise and fortunate. For so vast a work as the emergency created was simply beyond the power of any single organization, suddenly improvised for the occasion.

That there was great confusion was most natural. Much waste was unavoidable. Many things could have been better and more efficiently done. Some things were done which were injudicious; some which entailed the cost of an early doing over again. Such mistakes were unavoidable, and reflect no discredit upon those who made them. The willingness and the desire to do that which was best and most necessary was the ruling spirit of every public officer and private citizen.

THE FIRST AND THE WISEST STEP

to bring order out of chaos in the relief business was taken by the mayor when, by public proclamation, he turned over the whole matter of administering that work to the Chicago Relief and Aid society. An organization of gentlemen thoroughly comprehending the situation, understanding the work to be done, and officered by men of the best business and executive talents, no more suitable trustees of such a work could probably have been chosen.

WHAT THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY HAVE DONE.

The executive committees of the society, with a large and judiciously selected body of assistants have been at work night and day, both in the active work of administering immediate relief, and in organizing definite plans of future operations. The latter is really the most essential and important part of their duty. Temporary relief is necessary, but permanent relief is imperatively demanded. The real problem of the relief business is to help the destitute to help themselves. To the solution of this problem the Relief and Aid society has given, and is still giving, all its energies.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK

Eight different committees have been organized, to which different branches of the work are assigned. The committees are as follows:

1. On Receiving, Storing and Assorting Supplies—Murray Nelson, chairman; Geo. Hardee, assistant. [All requisitions for supplies needed by other committees will be drawn upon this committee.]
2. On Shelter—T. M. Avery, chairman.
3. On Employment—N. K. Fairbank, chairman.
4. On Transportation—Geo. M. Pullman, chairman.
5. On Correspondence, Dispatches, &c.—Wirt Dexter, chairman.
6. On Food, Clothing and Fuel—O. C. Gibbs, chairman.
7. On Sanitary and Hospital Matters—Dr. H. A. Johnson, chairman.
8. General executive committee, consisting of the mayor, the comptroller, the chairman of the executive committee of the Aid and Relief society, and the chairmen of the before-named committees.

The offices of all the committees, excepting Nos. 4, 5, and 8, are at No. 409 West Washington street. The offices of the other committees, and the general headquarters of the Relief and Aid society, are at Standard hall, Michigan avenue.

THE STOREHOUSES

selected are at No. 49 West Randolph street, Nos. 50 and 52 North Canal street, the West-side rink, and Tobey & Booth's warehouse. Nothing will be distributed from these depots except on the requisition of O. C. Gibbs, chairman of the committee on distribution. According to the statement of the chairman, about 75 car-loads of goods and provisions are now arriving per diem.

DEPOTS OF DISTRIBUTION.

The following official schedule of O. C. Gibbs will explain the plan of the committee of which he is chairman:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Territory, the North division; superintendent, Rev. Robert Collyer, office, Lincoln school, on Orchard street, near Fullerton avenue.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Territory, all of that portion of the West division north of Kinzie street.

Sub-District No. 1—All of that portion of the above district lying north of Augusta street; office, church, corner of Rucker and Division streets and Milwaukee avenue.

Sub-District No. 2—All the portion of the above district south of Augusta street; office, basement of Tabernacle church, corner of West Indiana and Morgan streets.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Territory, all of that portion of the West division bounded by Kinzie street, the river, Twelfth street, and the city limits; superintendent, Gen. O. L. Mann, office, rear of No. 390 West Madison street.

Sub-District No. 1—All of the above lying east of Halsted street, office, St. Patrick's church, corner of Desplaines street and Adams street.

Sub-District No. 2—All of the above lying between Halsted street and Ashland avenue; office, No. 390 West Madison street, near Centre avenue.

Sub District No. 3—All of the above lying west of Ashland avenue; office, basement of Park Avenue Methodist church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Territory, all of the West division lying south of Twelfth street; superintendent, T. S. Prosser.

Sub-District No. 1—All of the above district bounded by Twelfth street, the river, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, and Centre avenue; office, corner of Maxwell and Twelfth streets.

Sub District No. 2—Bounded by Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad and Centre avenue, office, church near Twenty second and Halsted streets.

Sub-District No. 3—Bounded by West Twelfth street, Centre avenue, river, and city limits; office, on Mitchell, near Throop street.

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Territory, all of the South division, superintendent, T. O. Hill.

Sub District No. 1—All of the above north of Twenty-second street; office, basement of Plymouth church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court.

Sub-District No. 2—All of the above lying south of Twenty-second street; office, corner of State and Twenty-second streets.

No person will receive aid of any office but in the district and sub-district in which he resides. All churches or other buildings from which supplies have been given out to families will be subject to the control of the superintendent of the district, and those in charge of the same will give out no more supplies except on his order, or that of some person duly authorized by him.

O. C. GIBBS,
General Superintendent of the Distribution of Supplies.

It will be seen that the plan thus adopted aims at the most thorough and systematic work. In each sub-district there are regularly appointed visitors, who devote their whole attention to the work of examining into the circumstances of each family and individual within the jurisdiction. This information, systematized under the proper headings, is given in at the headquarters of the sub-district each evening, and posted in the books. Thus, whenever an application is made for aid, the story of the applicant is compared with the secret information thus obtained, and it can be seen at a glance what the genuine need of the party may be. Relief will be given strictly in accordance with their condition, after the first pressure of circumstances allows the committee to get into thorough working harness.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The society have requested the clergymen of the city to organize an associate board of directors, to consult and deliberate with that of the Relief and Aid society, and, through an executive committee of their own appointment to communicate with the aid committee.

They also recommend the formation of local societies by citizens, which may communicate by their officers with the chairman of the aid committees on all matters pertaining to their respective functions.

WHAT IS DOING.

It will be seen that the Aid and Relief society has thus, by the general plan of its organization and work, covered the ground very completely. Of course the work of distributing supplies for the relief of immediate necessities is proceeding; but with a rapid approach to the order and system which are absolutely necessary to do the greatest amount of good. Within a day or two, at most, it is expected that the whole work will be transacted through the machinery now organized.

THE FLIGHT FROM THE CITY.

One of the first steps taken by the organization has been to apply a check to the indiscriminate issue of free transportation tickets to all who applied. The railways had, indeed, compelled some action of this kind by refusing to accept many of the passes issued. It was discovered that many passes were obtained by persons who had not suffered by the fire, that many passes were presented by a class of persons who were manifestly impelled to run away from Chicago more by fright than by necessity. As facts abundantly show, there is no occasion for able bodied men, who are willing to work, to ask free transportation to any other place. The issuing of free transportation tickets will therefore be limited, henceforward, to such as are not only destitute but unable to earn anything in Chicago.

OUT DOOR EMPLOYMENT.

The plans of the employment committee contemplate the furnishing of out door work to all mechanics and laborers in the city. The committee entertain no doubt whatever of their ability to find work for all who shall come to them for it. So far—and their office has been open four or five days—they have received more requisitions for laborers than they can respond to.

Workingmen must not, however, delude themselves with the idea that they are henceforth to receive fabulous prices for their services. In the removal of safes and some other extraordinary work among the ruins, extraordinary prices have indeed, in many instances, been paid. But all such are exceptional instances, and the service was but for a few hours. There will be work enough to do in the burned district until all the ruins are replaced by new buildings; but not at the rate of a week's wages for a day's work. The wages of labor in Chicago will average the same as in neighboring cities. It cannot be otherwise. For if the labor here should command a higher rate than in other places, the laborers in other places would come here, until wages should be equalized.

The wages of common laborers will range from $1 50 to $2 a day; and of carpenters from $2 to $3 a day. The wages of bricklayers will be somewhat higher. At these rates it is believed there will be work enough to do, throughout the winter.

The committee also express the belief that good workingwomen will find no serious difficulty in obtaining employment in the city. A bureau of employment for women will be opened by the committee in a few days.

Among the requisitions for laborers now on the committee's books is one for 150 workingmen on the chamber of commerce, to be rebuilt as speedily as men and means can carry up the walls. The committee have also requisitions for about an equal number from other parties. Not enough workmen have applied to them to fill these orders.

HOUSES FOR THE HOUSELESS.

The committee on shelter are proceeding in a manner worthy of the highest commendation, and their plans contemplate a work which the whole community must applaud for its wisdom as well as for its Christian spirit. They propose nothing less than the speedy removal of the houseless and destitute from the churches and barracks in which they are now herded promiscuously, to houses of their own, in the places where they lived before the conflagration.

In the first place, the committee will, as speedily as possible, remove these homeless ones from the churches, and from the temporary barracks above Elizabeth street, into comfortable tents, of the pattern known as hospital tents. A large number of these tents have already been obtained for the purpose by Gen. Sheridan. A tract of land at the corner of Centre avenue and Jackson street has been taken for the purpose of a temporary encampment, and where every family, not having obtained a temporary home elsewhere, will be gathered in its own tent.

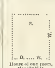
The advantages of tents over board barracks, such as city officials, in their haste, were proceeding to build on the square west of Elizabeth street, are three-fold. First, families can be more isolated, each occupying its own house, thus avoiding in a great measure the very bad feature of herding together. Second, the great danger of conflagration, to which long lines of wooden barracks would be exposed, will be avoided. Third, the tent can be easily removed from one place to another, as contemplated in the further plans of this great work. As regards comfort, every one who has dwelt in a canvas tent will understand that, as between it and a loose board shanty, the tent is the more comfortable.

PERMANENT HOMES.

But this is merely a temporary arrangement, to be carried into effect with the least possible delay, and only as a first step to the re-establishment of the houseless ones in homes of their own. A registry of names, former residence, number of family, occupation, &c., will be made of those to whom tents are issued. Every person owning a lot, or having a lease of one, or obtaining a new building spot, will be furnished with the lumber to build him a new tenement of one or two rooms, as the number of his family may require. The building materials will be delivered to him on his own ground. His tent will be pitched there, and he will be furnished with a starting supply of provisions, a cooking stove, and such other household necessities as the resources of the relief fund and the necessities of his own case may absolutely require. Thus, as rapidly as possible, every family now destitute and rootless will be reinstalled in a shelter of its own, of such character as will render the occupants comfortable for the winter.

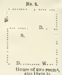
The committee have prepared the plans and bills of materials for two tenements, the materials for one or the other of which, as the exigency may require, will be furnished. The subjoined diagram will show their ground arrangement and the accommodation they will respectively afford.

No. 1.



House of one room, size 12x16 ft.

No. 2.

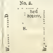


House of two rooms, size 16x20 ft.

The height of the rooms will be 8 feet, or 8 feet 6 inches; thus, with a gabled roof of one-quarter pitch, affording storage room, or even a sleeping room, in the attic.

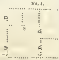
The plans of these tenements given above are those which the committee have prepared. Persons possessing a little ingenuity may so vary the plans as to make, with the same materials, or at most with a few more boards, much more comfortable and economical dwellings. The subjoined plans are offered as substitutes for the foregoing, which, at an additional cost of not exceeding $4 or $5 for materials, will add many times the sum in the saving of fuel and an increase of comfort to the occupants:

No. 3.



House of one room, size 12x18 feet.

No. 4.



House of 2 or 3 rooms, size 18x18 feet.

The principle recommendation of plans No. 3 and No 4 over No. 1 and No. 2 consists in the arrangement of the entrance and the stove with reference to each other, so that the minimum draught of cold air enters the room when the door is opened. The stove (S.) is placed nearly in the centre of the house, so that as much heat as possible is saved, and the minimum loss of heat occurs. In plans No. 1 and 2, the maximum loss of heat occurs; the door opens immediately opposite the stove, a cold draught is, therefore, likely to be constantly traversing the whole length of the floor of the apartment from the door to the fire. The occupants of the room must be continually within the influence of this cold draught, and to keep warm must be constantly heaping on fuel. In plans Nos. 3 and 4 they are placed beyond the draught, even when the door is opened. The fire occupying a position between them and the door, will prevent their feeling the draught, even with a much smaller consumption of fuel.

A few feet of board partition set at the back of the chimney (or iron flue, with which each house will be provided) supplies a somewhat private recess for a bed, and also an entrance lobby, between which and the room occupied by the family the owner will probably be able, by the beginning of severely cold weather, to place a door, even though of rough boards, he would realize its benefit in the increase of comfort and economy in his humble dwelling.

It will be seen that the plan No. 3 is for a tenement two feet longer than No. 1. The same arrangement can be made in No. 1; though the addition of two feet to the length will be worth to the occupants many times more than it will add to the cost. The addition of two feet to the length, gives an addition of 24 square feet to the interior, at a cost for materials of probably not exceeding $5 or $6.

The cost of No 4 will hardly be anything more than that of No. 2. Being a perfectly square structure, the largest possible interior space is obtained with the smallest quantity of materials. No 2, 16 by 20 feet, covers a superficial area of 320 square feet. No. 4, 18 by 18 feet, covers a superficial area of 324 square feet. In No 2, it was impossible to obtain more than two apartments, presenting the worst economy of space, fuel, and comfort. In No 4, it is perfectly practicable to obtain three apartments, with space for a store-closet or bed-recess, as the requirements of the family may find most desirable, in the principal room. In the erection of No. 2, joists 10 feet in length will be necessary. In No. 4, joists 12 feet long, spliced at the central partition, will suffice. The probability is that No. 4 can be built quite as cheaply as No. 2. It will make an incalculably more comfortable abode for an intelligent human being.

SANITARY CONSIDERATIONS.

In the erection of these tenements, the first thing should be to see that the ground on which the house is to stand is elevated so that no water can collect beneath the floor. This is a very important matter, and is one to which the board of health may very properly give attention. If the ground is low or flat, let the space to be occupied by the cottage be filled up by spading earth from adjacent ground. Upon the area thus elevated, spread two or three loads of rubbish from the ruins. The lime will act as a partial disinfectant, and will greatly retard the decay of the boards placed upon it; it will effectually prevent any offensive order arising from beneath, and will contribute greatly to the dryness of the apartment.

CONSTRUCTION.

No timbers or sills are needed in the construction of these cottages. Upon the ground, prepared as described, lay down at the sides and through the centre, a line of one-inch boards. Upon these, crosswise, place the joists; two by six inch joists are in every respect as good as heavier ones. Lay the floor, and spike boards firmly to the ends of the joists to prevent them from turning. Set the studding on the floor, taking care to place the ends over the joists. A handy man will thus, with a hammer and saw, and with a neighbor to assist him in some parts of the work, build him in ten days a comfortable dwelling which thousands of Illinois pioneers 40 years ago would have coveted. He will thus obtain a new home for his family: a home which he can call his own; a home which comfort, cheerfulness, and contentment can again make glad with their blessings, and from which he can go forth with a heart full of hope to battle again with the world, to assist in rebuilding Chicago; to accumulate by industry and perseverance, the competency which, right here among the ruins, awaits all men with stout hearts and willing hands.

THE RESURRECTION.

Whoever has permitted himself to think that the great calamity which has befallen Chicago would paralyze the energies of her people, and check her rapid march to the commercial greatness which is her destiny, has taken but an imperfect measure of the character of this city and of the race who, with nature's aid, have created it. The men who built Chicago still live. The city was not their inheritance; it was the work of their own hands. What they have achieved they know they can achieve again. They have not to wait to consider how to begin; they are beginning. They have already taken off their coats and commenced the work of rebuilding Chicago.

REMAINING VALUE OF THE LAND.

The foundation upon which they have to begin exists in the remaining value of the land. It is impossible, of course, to express anything more than opinion as to depreciation in this value which will be the result of the conflagration. A number of facts and circumstances combine to render it probable that no ruinous depreciation in prices will be witnessed. One of these is the value of insurance. If the value of good insurance should prove equal to one-half the aggregate loss, then the actual loss to the owners would be reduced from $150,000,000 to $75,000,000. But probably the whole amount of insurance is under rather than over 50 per cent. of the total loss, so that if 50 per cent. should be realized upon the total amount of insurance, the loss to owners would still amount to over $100,000,000. The indications certainly are that, upon the average, considerably more than 50 per cent. of the insurance will prove good; it is even hoped that 75 or 80 per cent. may be realized. Whatever the amount may be, in reducing the personal loss to owners it becomes an element of strength in the value of the land.

The land value is still more strengthened by the

EXISTING CITY IMPROVEMENTS;

the sewers, the water and gas mains, the pavements, &c. Twenty years ago, none of these necessaries of a great city existed; all had to be built. Now they are all finished and in readiness for use.

But more than by all else, the land value is strengthened by the fact that here, in the "burnt district" was the business heart of Chicago, and here, in the very nature of things, it must be again. Here, in the region bounded by the river, the lake, and the southern limit of the conflagration, is the locality where convenience and accessibility for all parts of Chicago, and for all parts of the country, meet in

A COMMON FOCUS.

Here, the commercial heart of the city has been fixed by nature; and here it must and will remain in spite of fire, and in spite of every adverse influence. And here it is the duty and the interest of every citizen to concentrate all his influence and exert all his moral as well as physical force to lift up Chicago from its ruins.

RAILWAYS.

MOVEMENTS AND POWER

This is the feeling and the common sentiment among all classes of men who "take stock" in Chicago. And among none has it been more promptly or vigorously manifested than the railway companies. All the railway companies having their termini in the South division are making preparations to rebuild immediately upon our old foundations. The companies on the lake shore desire, indeed, to proceed at once to enlarge their facilities to three or four times their former capacity. The Illinois Central company effected a contract on Friday for bricks to rebuild their freight house. They have already advertised for 400 brick layers to commence work immediately. The work of clearing the ground is already begun. At present all their trains, as well as those of the Michigan Central and the Chicago Burlington and Quincy, start from the Twenty-second street station; but their plan is to immediately erect a temporary roof upon the walls of the Union depot at the foot of Lake street, and return with their passenger trains to the old premises. So soon as it shall be possible to get new freight houses under roof, their freight trains will do the same. In the meantime, both the Illinois and the Michigan Central will be compelled to use the freight houses of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, on the south branch.

THE GRAND DEPOT.

One of the grandest opportunities for Chicago in this deplorable emergency is presented in the readiness of the three great railway corporations, the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to proceed at once to the erection, on the east side of Michigan avenue, between Randolph and Monroe streets, of the grandest railway terminal on the globe; provided only that the city of Chicago shall consent to the arrangement. Notwithstanding all the destruction of values which the conflagration has caused, these companies stand ready to fulfill their part of the contract entered into with the state of Illinois, by paying to the city the sum of $660,000, being the balance of $800,000 for the land needed for this gigantic enterprise. They have still faith in Chicago. They are ready to assist to the utmost of their mighty power in its rebuilding. They ask only that the city will not stand in the way of its own resurrection by refusing to let them expend $2,800,000 to stimulate and expedite that resurrection; $800,000 of which sum will go directly into the treasury of the city. The feeling common to the whole public upon this subject is that any city officer or any selfish individual who shall any longer interpose an obstacle in the way of this great enterprise for the benefit of Chicago, is an enemy to the city and to its future prosperity. The railways made Chicago what it was before the conflagration. They represent the power that will speedily make it greater than before.

BUSINESS RECONSTRUCTION.

The indications are already unmistakable that some revolution in the business character of the city is inevitable. To obtain immediate quarters, even of the least substantial kind, in their old localities, is simply impossible to any of the hundreds of large business houses that have been burnt out. While great numbers of the smaller houses, and some of the larger ones, have removed to new quarters on the West side, most of the heavy wholesale concerns are going into temporary quarters on Michigan and Wabash avenues, as near as possible to their old places. Among the extensive wholesale houses that in a few days will have warehouses under roof on Lake and Dearborn [illegible] Hibbard & Spencer; in fact, all the wholesale men who have succeeded in obtaining space enough for their purposes in that locality. The entire area of Dearborn park, and the whole eastern, and some of the western, side of Michigan avenue, from Randolph to Harrison street, will, in the course of a week, present a nearly solid mass of temporary warehouses.

WHAT BUILDERS SAY.

It is the common opinion of our large builders that no city in the world has ever witnessed so many permanent buildings in progress at once as Chicago will witness from this time forward until every vestige of destruction by fire has disappeared. All of them are making preparations for carrying on work with the greatest vigor, even in the winter months, when the weather shall not render it impossible even with the appliances of artificial heat, to lay bricks. They do not anticipate any serious difficulty in obtaining all the bricks that may be required at fair prices. The supply of bricks in the yards around this city is unusually large, and the [illegible] is said to be the case in most of the neighboring [illegible] from which bricks are brought to this [illegible]. When asked as to the probability of exorbitant prices, an extensive builder remarked, with a glance at the vast field of ruins spreading in every direction, "The largest brickyard in the world is around here; it is big enough to check any corner in the brick market." Excepting such as are crushed, the bricks in these ruins are in all respects as good as new ones for all but "face" work.

WORK FOR ALL.

And here in the removal of these bricks from the mass of rubbish; in the taking down of ruined walls; the removing of rubbish and the piling of the materials for future use, is a source of labor and remuneration to the thousands of laboring men, suddenly thrown out of employment. All this must be done before winter sets in with snow and ice. If the owners do not intend to rebuild at once, they will find a market for their bricks among the builders, at a price which will pay them for all the trouble and cost of saving what is still of some value along the ruins. And in doing so, they will give employment and bread to hundreds that are left completely destitute.

FOREIGN CAPITAL.

Since Wednesday last there have arrived in the city a considerable number of "moneyed men" from New York, Kentucky, Ohio, and other states, seeking to invest in the burnt district. There were here on Saturday last parties from Louisville and Cincinnati alone who offered to invest $500,000 in "Chicago ruins." A reasonable supposition is that this is but a small part of the capital whose owners are already prospecting among the ruins for eligible investments. Gentlemen who indulge themselves in the fancy that Chicago is ruined will ere long begin to perceive that her ruins are about the most profitable things that one who has ready cash can buy.

THE BANKS.

As the district included in the great fire embraced the central and business portion of the city, the banks, in common with other departments, were naturally sufferers. When the flames had subsided sufficiently to admit of a survey of the work of destruction, all the banking associations of the city, with three exceptions, were houseless. These exceptions were banks located outside of the range of the fire, and were of such insignificant importance as to have no bearing in vitiating the statement that the banking interests of Chicago suffered to a greater extent than almost any other interest by the conflagration. Of the 19 national banks doing business in the city, the Union Stock Yards bank was the only one standing and prepared to commence business on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., while the Twenty-second Street bank and the small savings association on the corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets were the only institutions of a private character uninjured. All the large national and private banking associations, the pride of the city, were forced to submit to the chaotic condition of affairs, and keep company with other branches of trade in the

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS

for the time being. But with the rubber-ball-like elasticity characteristic of Chicago affairs and institutions, the suspension of the banks was only temporary. Before the ruins of their counting houses had ceased smoking, the officers of the various institutions were busily engaged in searching for new rooms and offices, and on yesterday the majority of them were prepared to throw their doors open to business. The

NEW QUARTERS

of the banks are generally located on Wabash and Michigan avenues, in the vicinity of Twelfth street. A few of their number have taken rooms on Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, but Wabash and Michigan seemed to be the favorites, and for the present the corner of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street is really the banking centre of the city. For the convenience of their customers who have been forced to seek a temporary place of refuge west of the river, many of the banks will doubtless open sub offices in the neighborhood of the new board of trade rooms on Canal street. The offices of the National and leading private mercantile banks are now located at the following places:

First National bank, at No. 449 Wabash avenue.
Second National bank, at No. 25 South Halsted street.
Third National bank, at No. 453 Wabash avenue.
Fourth National bank, at No. 476 Wabash avenue.
Fifth National bank, at No. 441 Wabash avenue.
Union National bank, at No. 543 Wabash avenue.
Northwestern National bank, at No. 518 Wabash avenue.
Commercial National bank, at No. 533 Wabash avenue.
Merchants' National bank, at No. 236 Michigan avenue.
Manufacturers' National bank, at No. 454 Wabash avenue.
National Bank of Commerce, at No. 610 Wabash avenue.
Traders' National bank, at No. 447 Wabash avenue.
National Bank of Illinois, at No. 12 W. Randolph street and No. 763 Michigan avenue.
Corn Exchange National bank, at No. 534 Wabash avenue.
Mechanics' National bank, corner of Indiana avenue and Sixteenth street.
Cook County National bank, at No. 212 Michigan avenue.
City National bank, corner of Washington and Clinton streets.
German National bank, at No. 16 North Canal street.
Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., at No. 614 Wabash avenue.
Lunt, Preston & Kean, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets.

VAULTS AND SAFES.

With a few exceptions, the safes and vaults of the different banks passed through the fire almost unharmed. One of the vaults of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust company, whose office was located on the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, was so badly broken by the falling of the walls of the building as to have its contents destroyed by the fire. The vault, however, contained nothing but the books and accounts of the bank. The money vault of the bank was comparatively uninjured. Hence, though the destruction of its books and accounts will necessarily occasion considerable trouble for a while, and probably interfere somewhat with the movement of its business, the standing and soundness of the bank are in no wise affected. Messrs. L. Silverman & Co. lost the contents of their money safe. They estimate their loss at $50,000. With these exceptions, the money and book vaults and safes of the banks stood the fire and preserved their valuable contents in the most satisfactory manner. The inside of the vaults of the First National, the Union, the Mechanics', and others were not even heated. The banks having, as a rule, saved their books, securities, and money, are now prepared to

RESUME BUSINESS,

which they generally did on yesterday. Considerable nervousness was naturally exhibited by all classes during the first two or three days subsequent to the fire in regard to the solvency of the banks. The wildest rumors were circulated about the vaults and safes of this and that bank; the condition of the various banking institutions, and the future intentions of many of our leading bankers. And as many of these rumors were well founded, and, to some extent, believed by the people, the nervousness increased, and the many whose future hopes and prospects depended on the solvency of the banking institutions, watched the developments with the greatest anxiety. Every report and rumor, no matter how absurd, about the standing and intentions of the banks, found many believers, and the bank vaults and safes were objects of the greatest interest, and unquestionably attracted more attention than any other part of the ruins. The banks, however, were not slow to appreciate the feeling of the populace, and as soon as possible the heads of the largest business and savings institutions took means to remove the nervousness of the people, and to allay all fears as to their solvency and future movements.

THE COURTS.

After several days of deliberation on the part of the bar, bench, and board of supervisors, it was on Saturday determined that

THE STATE COURTS

should be temporarily located in the buildings on West Monroe street occupied by the normal and high schools. Considerable objection was made to this location because of its remoteness from the central portion of the city, and on other grounds, but they were somehow overruled, and for the present the courts referred to will meet in these buildings.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS

will be held in Congress hall, on Michigan avenue.

Owing to the embarrassed situation of the courts from the total loss of all of their records and files it is not possible that anything can be accomplished at present in the way of the final disposition of pending litigation, and during the prevalence of the present public sentiment it is not probable that many new proceedings in the way of collection suits will be instituted.

The courts, with the possible exception of the criminal court, will continue their sessions, though the principal labor of the judges will be in making interlocutory orders. It is probable that no

CRIMINAL BUSINESS

will be taken up until the November term. The October term of the circuit court was opened by Chief Justice Williams on Monday, and an adjournment was had for the day. The different judges will be in attendance at their respective court-rooms each day.

At a meeting of the bar held on Monday, a resolution was adopted requesting the judges of the different courts to take the necessary steps to secure the temporary use of the supreme court library at Ottawa.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The various departments of the city government immediately took up temporary quarters on the West side.

The offices of the mayor, comptroller, and treasurer were, in the first instance, located in the First Congregational church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. The arrangement of the building, however, afforded but very imperfect conveniences for the transaction of business. The location too, from its remoteness from the central portion of the city, rendered the situation objectionable. In consequence of these things the three offices mentioned were removed to the Wabash avenue and Hubbard court.

THE COMMON COUNCIL

has held its sessions at the First Congregational church, but it is probable that this branch of the city government will follow the mayor to the other side of the river.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

took possession of a large portion of the ground floor of the Masonic temple at the corner of West Randolph and Halsted streets. The premises, however, are quite insufficient in extent for the purposes of the board, with its various bureaus and multitude of subordinate officials, and a removal is inevitable.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

has taken the store No. 271 West Randolph street. Unless, for other reasons, it were desirable that the different city offices should be brought together, probably the board is as well off for temporary quarters as could be desired. In this connection it may be stated that additional schools will be opened during the present week, and provision made as far as practicable for the large number of pupils formerly attending schools in the devastated districts and now resident in the West division and lower portion of the South division. The high school and normal school are temporarily closed, the buildings having been given up for county purposes.

THE BOARD OF POLICE

has held its sessions at the Union street station. The headquarters of the superintendent and deputy superintendent of police are temporarily at the same place.

THE TAX COMMISSIONER

has established himself at the Masonic temple on West Randolph street. All the records, maps, and valuable papers belonging to this department were saved from the fire.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

occupies apartments in the rear portion of the First Congregational church, on West Randolph street.

McCormick's Losses.

The losses of the McCormicks—the famous reaper men—must figure up nearly as largely as those of any individual or any one firm in the city. The loss of C. H. McCormick alone is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The reaper works of the firm of C. H. McCormick & Bro., in the North division of the city, are a total loss, with 2,000 finished reapers and mowers ready for shipment, with a large quantity of unfinished material or parts of machines, and also a large stock of raw or unworked material,—all of which had but very little insurance.

Along with the reaper works, C. H. McCormick has lost the "McCormick Block" and the "Larmon Block," two buildings that were among the finest in the city, with some 15 or 20 others, mostly first-class stores, insured to the amount of $300,000. L. J. McCormick has also lost some ten valuable buildings, including his fine residence on the North side, with all its furniture, insured to the amount of $1,100,000. The firm proposes to go ahead at once in the erection of new and still more extensive reaper and mower works, and also in the rebuilding of their most prominent business blocks.

The Catholic church recently erected at Malone, N. Y., was blown down on Sunday just as the congregation had left.

HARDWARE.

NOTICE.

The only complete stock of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

To be found in the city can be found at

Hodge & Homer's,

NO. 78 West RANDOLPH STREET.

Also a complete assortment of Mechanic's Tools, together with Shovels, Spades, and Picks. Revolvers of every style also on hand. No advance in prices.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Will A. E. Becker, of 267 State street address O. C. Bates, 119 W. Madison st. oc18-1t

PERSONAL—Will anyone who knows of the whereabouts of [illegible], please communicate with Mrs. N. A. Boers, 213 Hubbard st. oc18-2t*

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—Cottage and lots, or 12 acres near city, for vacant North side lots. EDMUND G. STILES, 112 West Randolph street. oc18-1t*

RAILROAD NOTICES.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICES:
510 Michigan ave.
PASSENGER DEPOT:
Foot of 22d street.
LOCAL FREIGHT OFFICE:
Weldon.
OUT FREIGHT DEPOT:
C., B. & Q. Depot,
Corner Canal and 16th streets.
IN FREIGHT DEPOT:
Foot of S. Water st.
oc18-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Passenger trains will arrive and depart from the new depot on Polk street. Passengers from the South side can take the trains at Twenty-second street, as heretofore. Passengers from the West side can secure tickets and information at the new office, southwest corner of Canal and Madison streets. Also at new depot on Polk street, and at passenger station on Twenty second street.

F. E. MORSE,
General Western Passenger Agent.
C. F. HATCH, General Sup't.

Freight and Ticket office, S. W. corner Canal and Madison streets.

BLUE LINE.

Michigan Central and Gt Western Railway's Freight Offices.

OFFICE 769 WABASH AV.,

AT C, B. & Q. Railroad Crossing.

Freight forwarded and contracts issued to all Eastern Cities as heretofore.

A. WALLINGFORD,
Agent Blue Line.

CHICAGO, Oct 12, 1871.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY CO.

Is NOW READY for Business.

FREIGHT for shipment to points on Galena and Iowa Divisions and [illegible] will be received at the Out Freight Depot for Wisconsin Division, corner of Jefferson and Indiana streets, or at the Transfer Depot, C. U. Wheeler, general freight agent, corner of Jefferson and Sixteenth streets. Freight arriving at Chicago will be found at its Freight Depots located as above.

Office of the General Freight Agent,
75 Kinzie st., up stairs.
oc18-6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

Passenger trains will arrive and depart from Twenty second street station, on lake shore, upon regular schedule time. Passage tickets and sleeping accommodations can be obtained at Northwest corner Canal and West Madison streets and at depot. H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Supt.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, G. P. A.

Chicago, Rock Island, & Pacific R. R.

NOTICE.

The Passenger Depot of this company is now located at the corner of Polk and Sherman streets, at which place tickets [illegible].
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent. HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent. oc18-6t

IRON FLUES.

TYNG & CO.,
New York and Chicago.

BOILER IRON FLUES
AND GALVANIZED IRON.

Tyng & Co., burned out at 20 La Salle street, have resumed business in the commodious machine factory of L. D. Walker & Co.,

67 and 69 South Canal Street.

A large stock of galvanized iron on hand.

One hundred tons of boiler plates and heads now on the way from the east.

Best American and English flues furnished in from one to ten days.

Orders solicited and correspondence promptly answered.

TYNG & CO.,
67 and 69 South Canal st., Chicago
NEW YORK: 94 William st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
New York,
Liverpool,
Glasgow, etc.

All agents are notified that no interruption has occurred in our business, which is now carried on at

No. 70 Twenty-third Street.

Our mail is regularly delivered. Remit by express or New York bank draft.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 70 Twenty-third st.
JAMES WARRACK, General Manager.

TO RENT.

By W. D. Sampson, Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 318 W. Washington Street.

HOUSES—WEST DIVISION.

Two-story frame house, 80 Centre avenue, 12 rooms, modern improvements.
637 West Washington street, 13 rooms.
816 West Washington street, 13 rooms.
617 West Washington, cottage, 8 rooms.
Dwellings in new brick block, corner Halsted and Tyler streets, 12 rooms each.

SOUTH DIVISION.

73 Myrick avenue, cottage, 9 rooms.
Store in new building corner 35th street and Cottage Grove av.
Store corner 36th st. and Cottage Grove avenue.
A large list of stores and dwellings in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen with wives. Apply at 134 West Adams street, Jefferson Park. oc18-3t

TO RENT—Several large houses to rent or sell on South side, also one on West side. H. H. HONORE, Jr., in Blake & Layton's, 175 State st., up stairs. oc18-3t

TO RENT—Offices in Bernauer's block, 72 West Lake street, for rent by RUNYON, AVERY, LOOMIS & COMSTOCK, 111 West Washington st. oc18-1t

WANTED.

WANTED—Salesmen—Two No. 1 jobbing boot and shoe salesmen who can command a trade in Illinois, Western Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas. Address J. F. S., 45 North Main st., St. Louis, Mo.

LOST.

LOST—On the night of the fire, a large ledger, marked Mayhew & Daly. Any one returning it to corner Halsted and Randolph streets will receive reward of $100. oc18-3t

FURNITURE.

OLD TIMES
AND
NEW TIMES.

HALE & BRO.

Are at their old stand with a big stock of

FURNITURE
AND
DESKS.

NO FANCY PRICES!

Live, and Let Live.

HALE & BRO.,
10, 12, 14, 16
CANAL STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

H. M. Wilmarth & Bro.,
DEALERS IN
GAS FIXTURES,
Have established their store at
222 MICHIGAN AV.

[First building south of Michigan Av. Hotel.]
We are ready now to do all kinds of Gas Fitting, and shall have in a few days a fine stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, and all other articles pertaining to our business. Orders by mail or otherwise from our old friends and customers will receive prompt attention.

H. M. WILMARTH & BRO.,
222 Michigan avenue.
oc18-1t

BANKING.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST COMPANY REMOVED
TO
107 RANDOLPH STREET.

We have to announce to our patrons and the public generally, that we have

Saved Everything,

And are now prepared to transact all business intrusted to us with fidelity and promptitude.

Strong and Reliable Safes!!

Drafts on the Bankers of the United States government in London, in large or small sums, at sight; drafts on the Bank of Montreal, First National Bank of New York, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

Money sent by telegraph to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

Deposit accounts received as usual.

GEO. C. SMITH,
President.
WM. H. PARK, Cashier.
oc18-5t

LAZARUS SILVERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
562 WABASH AVE.,
Continue their business as usual.
All deposits payable on demand.
LAZ SILVERMAN & CO
oc18-5t

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
447 Wabash avenue,
Open, and ready for business as usual.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BABCOCK FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OFFICES
656 WABASH AV. 50 & 52 WEST WASHINGTON STREET.

All parties indebted to us are urged to remit at once by draft on New York or currency, by express. Our factory was saved, and orders from all parts of the country will be filled in the order in which they come. Address all communications to
F. W. FARWELL, Secretary, 656 Wabash av. oc18 t

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
No. 800 Wabash Avenue.

Commodious quarters have been secured for the academy at the above place, and the lessons interrupted by the fire will be proceeded with as usual. Pupils will be received and registered at once.
F. ZIEGFELD, Director.

REMOVAL.

W. H. SAMPSON,

Real Estate and House Renting Agency, late room 4 Bryan Block, 165 La Salle street, is now at 318 West Washington street.

THE RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,

Formerly at 68 Lake street, will open with a full line of rubber goods about 21st inst on Michigan avenue, corner of Harrison street, where they will be pleased to hear from all their friends and customers.
oc18-3t P. M. & W. A. SHEPARD, Agents.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS!
T. J. RUTH'S
Square Fresh Oyster Depot, 83, 85, and 87 South Canal street. oc18-2t

THE GRAND PRIZE BALL,

Advertised to come off Oct. 18, for the benefit of a soldier's widow, was postponed to November 8th, at Rice & Jackson's hall, West Randolph street. oc18-3t*

THREE-STORY BUILDING,

45x80, near Thirtieth street, for sale or to rent. Suitable for manufacturing purposes. J. H. RUSSELL,
oc18-3t 64 West Randolph st.

I. O. B. B.

Officers and members of Sovereignty lodge 148, I. O. B. B. are requested to meet Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the corner of Jackson street, West side temple.
oc18-1t* A. P. LEVY, President.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

F. PERSON,
902 Wabash Av,
MISS HATTIE M. BREWER, Supt.

Latest New York and Parisian pattern Hats and Bonnets, as well as a full line of Laces, Flowers and Feathers. Will open Monday, Oct. 23, when we shall be happy to see all our friends and customers. Manufactory of Hats and Frames removed to 487 Madison street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CHICAGO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of some of the leading houses in the city, arranged with a view to convenience of reference:

Advertising Agency.
H. H. CHANDLER, General Advertising Agent, 49 South Canal and 416 State st, receives all cards for this directory

Attorneys-at-Law.
ELDREDGE & TOURTELOTTE, 116 West Madison st and cor Wabash av and Twenty second st
JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 51 West Randolph st
GOUDY & CHANDLER, 391 Wabash av
HERBERT & QUICK, 620 State st

Boots and Shoes.
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 523 Wabash av
C. H. FARGO & CO, 615 Wabash av

Baking Powder.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder, 47 and 10 West Lake st

Banks.
FIRST NATIONAL, 449 Wabash av
FOURTH NATIONAL, 476 Wabash av
FIFTH NATIONAL, 441 Wabash av
MANUFACTURERS', 454 Wabash av
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, 543 Wabash av
UNION NATIONAL BANK, 543 Wabash av
COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, 533 Wabash av
HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, 446 Wabash av
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, southwest corner of Halsted and Randolph sts
NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, 526 Wabash av

Bedding and Lounges.
McDONOUGH, PRICE & CO, 51 and 53 South Canal st

Belting.
MUNSON & CO, 11 W Randolph st

Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO, 66 North Jefferson st

Bag Manufacturers.
BART, ASTER & CO, 5 and 7 West Madison st

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor Ann and W Randolph sts

Carpets, Etc.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO, 10 and 12 North Canal st
ALLEN & MACKEY, 744 State st

Clothing.
MABLEY & CO, 22 West Madison st
BOSTON HOUSE, Madison st, corner of Peoria
BOSTON HOUSE, Twenty-second st, near State.
HENRY W KING & CO, 24 Market st
LEOPOLD KUHN & CO, 472 Michigan av

Chicago Paving Company.
JOHN McCAFFERTY, President, 123 W Washington st

Commission Merchants.
NELSON & CARR, 50 West Lake st
KEELER & JUDSON, 69 West Madison st
H. M. FORD & CO, Highwines, 23 South Canal st

Commercial Agency.
TAPPAN, McKILLOP & CO, 75 and 77 South Canal st

Cement.
UNION AKRON, southwest cor Reed and Halsted sts

Chemical Works.
GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO, 51 West Lake st

Crockery.
E. F. MERRILL & CO, 407 West Madison st

Detective and Preventive Agency.
PINKERTON'S, 15 West Washington st

Wholesale Druggists.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 617, 645, and 661 Wabash av

Elevators.
MUNN & SCOTT, 183 West Washington st

Engines—Machinery.
WM. McGREGOR, 22 South Canal st
G. & C. COOPER & CO, 19 and 21 West Randolph st

Expresses.
GARDEN CITY, 112 W Lake st and 150 Twenty second st

Express Offices.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, 40 and 42 W Washington

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
C. H. HANSON, 34 West Madison st

Fish.
NYE, CAMPBELL & CO, 21 South Jefferson st

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
M. GRAFF & CO, 121 Madison st

Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO, 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal street
THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO, 86 to 92 West Randolph street.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 103 and 105 South Canal street.

Gas Fixtures and Fittings.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO, 222 Michigan av

Wholesale Groceries.
WM. M. HOYT & CO, 63 South Canal st
GOULD, BRIGGS & CO, 41 and 43 South Canal st
DAY, ALLEN & CO, 471 Michigan av
SIBLEY & ENDICOTT, 174 Wabash av
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO, 28 South Canal st
Z. M. HALL, 250 and 252 East Randolph st

Wholesale Hats, Caps, and Furs
KEITH BROS, 818 Prairie av

Hat Manufacturers.
PHILIP A. CAVANNA, 278 West Adams st

Hides and Leather.
CHANDLER & BOYINGTON, 45 South Canal street.

House and Sign Painting.
MARTIN & LEONARD, 125 West Madison street.

Hotels.
BRIGGS HOUSE, corner of Madison and Canal sts.

Insurance—Fire.
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO, 10 Eldridge court.
A. C. DUCAT, 32 and 34 South Canal st
[illegible]
D. W. BARRETT & CO, 9 South Halsted street.
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, 61 North Canal st.
E. B. RYAN & CO, 45 and 47 South Canal street.

Insurance—Life.
TRAVELERS', of Hartford, Jules White & J. H. Nolan, agents, 86 South Canal st
BERKSHIRE, 70 South Canal street.
KNICKERBOCKER, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted streets.
ECLECTIC, southwest corner Halsted and Randolph streets.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 679 Wabash av.

Iron, Steel, Nails, Etc.
JONES & LAUGHLIN, 190 to 194 South Canal st
PARKHURST & WILKINSON, 76 South Canal st
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO, 24 South Canal street
HALL, KIMBARK & CO, 434 Wabash av.

Iron Foundries.
THE DAVID M FORD, 50 to 63 West Washington street and 47 to 55 South Clinton street.

Improved Mercantile Agency.
J. M. BRADSTREET & SON, 24 Canal street
DR. A. D. FRITZ, 153 South Halsted st

Jewelers.
GILES BRO, 155 Twenty-second st
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av

Japanned Ware and Tin Cans.
MORTON & [illegible], 63 and 65 South Canal streets

Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
DICKINSON, LEACH & CO, 25 South Canal street.

Law Books.
CALLAGHAN & COCKCROFT, 121 West Randolph street.

Lumber and Shingles.
W. B. PRETTYMAN, 6 West Lake st

Leather Belting.
MUNSON & CO, 11 and 16 Canal street.

Livery Stables.
DAAS & POWELL, 26 to 31 West Madison street.

Leather Findings.
PAGE BRO & CO, 35 and 37 Canal street.
BLACKBURN & BRO, 37 South Canal street.

Liquid Slating and Black-Boards.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph street.

Wholesale Millinery.
KEITH BROS., 818 Prairie av

Millinery.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, 702 Wabash av.

Matches.
ECLECTIC MATCH CO, 57 West Madison street.

Merchant Tailoring.
E. ELY, 657 Wabash av
MATTHEWS & MASON, 660 Wabash av

Oils, Wholesale.
KENLY & JENKINS, 31 North Canal street.

Oysters and Fish.
A. BOOTH, 67 Michigan av
T. J. RUTH, 83 and 87 South Canal street.
D. D. MALLORY & CO, 114 West Randolph st

Office and School Furniture.
A. H. SHERWOOD, 105 to 107 South Canal street.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO, 119 and 121 West Washington street.

Printing Presses.
GLOBE, Job, 45 West Washington st

Paper Dealers.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO, 87 West Lake street

Pianos.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
J. BAUER & CO, 377 Michigan av.

Periodicals.
NATIONAL LIVE STOCK JOURNAL, 111 West Monroe st.
"THE SPECTATOR," 453 State st

Picture Frames and Moldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO, 197 and 199 Clinton st

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 West Randolph st

Railway Supplies.
MARSH & GOODRIDGE, southwest corner Canal and Lake sts

Real Estate and Loan.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO, 43 and 45 West Lake st
BLANCHARD BROS, 397 State st
SNYDER & LEE, 9 South Halsted, and corner of Monroe and La Salle sts, Nixon's Building
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 13 South Canal st
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr, 70 South Canal st
OGDEN, SHELDON & SCUDDER, 61 South Canal st
HENRY WHITTLE & CO, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted sts
A. KOVATS, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted sts

Railroad Depots and Ticket Offices.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, foot of Twenty second st. Ticket Office, corner Canal and Madison sts

Sewing Machines.
SINKLE & LYON, 73 South Halsted st
SINGER, 125 West Madison st
HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES, northeast corner Madison and Sangamon sts

Sash, Doors, and Blinds.
CHARLES J. L. MAYER, southeast corner West Lake and Canal sts

Sign Painting.
F. R. GAGE, southeast corner Clinton and Adams sts

Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st
BRIGHAM & JONES, 11 West Randolph st

Scales, Trucks, Etc.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO, 11 South Canal st
J. P. FORSYTH & CO, 45 South Desplaines st
CHICAGO SCALE CO, 34 and 36 West Washington st

Stencil Tools and Stock.
FINIGAN, 151 East Randolph st
R. H. HANSON, 51 West Madison st

Stationery, Job Printing, Blank Book Manufacturers, Etc.
J. M. W. JONES, 33 South Canal st
RAND, McNALLY & CO, 169 West Randolph, and northwest corner Jefferson and Randolph sts
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines st
[illegible] & CO, 25 West Washington st
JOHN R. SMALL & CO, 27 South Canal st
THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY, 95, 97, and 99 West Randolph st
CAMERON, AMBERG & HOFFMAN, 16 West Randolph

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Safes.
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO, 63 West Madison st
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE'S, 405 State st

Wholesale Stoves.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO, 30 and 32 South Canal st

Wholesale Hardware.
WM. BLAIR & CO, 30 and 31 South Canal st.
[illegible], TERRY & HOLDEN, 57 West Lake st

Watch Manufacturing Company.
NATIONAL ELGIN, southwest corner Green and Washington sts

CLOTHING.

MABLEY & CO.

THE GREAT
CLOTHIERS
OF THE WEST,
WILL OPEN THE
CHICAGO
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE
AT
No. 122 West Madison st.
IN A FEW DAYS.
oc18-3t

BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUIS LLOYD & CO.,

Re-opened at 59 West Randolph st, corner Clinton. Receive advertisements as usual for all city and country papers. Will have a stock of printing inks immediately. oc18-1t

WOLF & MICHAEL,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,
11 AND 13 WEST MADISON ST.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,

Have on hand a full stock of fine Kentucky, Bourbon, and Rye Whiskies, Gins, Brandies, &c., Sherry, Port, Rhine, Catawba, and California Wines, which they will sell at prices fully as low as before the fire. Country customers will do well by examining our stock. It is the largest in the city. Orders by mail will get prompt attention.

SNYDER & LEE,
Real Estate Agents, No. 9 South Halsted or 15 Nixon Bld'g.

We have parties here with money for investment in the burnt district. Owners of ground wishing to realize will leave description at our office. oc18-1t

L. HODGES,
Office,
10 and 12 West Randolph Street.
Residence, 780 Michigan avenue. oc18-1t

TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER
Lawyers,
1,004 Michigan avenue.
oc18-1t

SNYDER & LEE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 9 South Halsted Street,
Masonic building corner Randolph street, and
No. 15 Nixon Building,
Northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle streets.
CHICAGO.

DENT & BLACK,
LAWYERS,
740 Wabash Avenue.
Mr. Dent at his residence 44 South Sheldon street, after 6 P. M.

BISBEE & MARSH,
Attorneys-at-Law, have Removed to
201 West Madison st, Room 6.
oc18-1t

E. O. L. FAXON & CO.,
Formerly of 74 and 76 Lake Street.
Present Office, 654 Wabash av.
oc18-1t

JAMES BERRY & CO.,
Manufacturers of
ORNAMENTAL GLASS,
Removed to 23 North Jefferson st. where they are prepared to fill all orders for the same. oc18-7t

Snowhook, Gray & Snowhook
Office 85 West Monroe St.,
Corner of Jefferson street,
Attend promptly to Insurance Claims and
Titles to Property.

E. B. MYERS,
LAW BOOKSELLER,
1,022 Wabash Avenue.
oc18-1aw4t

B. D. MAGRUDER,
Attorney-at-Law, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.
Room 12, 181 West Madison st.
oc18-1t

DR. HUNTER,
FORMERLY 129 South Clark street has established his office at 21 West Randolph street, where he can be consulted. Diseases of Throat and Lungs made a specialty. Consultation free. oc18-2t

M. J. DUNNE,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
No. 112 West Randolph Street.
Claims for insurance losses made out. oc18-1t

BONNEY, FAY & GRIGGS'
LAW OFFICE,
128 West Washington st., Chicago.
oc18-1t

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
General Commission,
Opened at 224 West Randolph Street.
oc18-1t

W. O. CARROLL, JR. & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Have resumed business at No. 114 Blue Island Avenue.
oc18-1t

E. C. REICHWALD,
General Commission Merchant, has resumed business. Letters for the present addressed to No. 111 Blue Island avenue will receive prompt attention. oc18-1t

Wiswall, Nazro & Thompson,
JOBBERS IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
Will be ready to ship goods at their new store, on Michigan avenue, opposite Michigan Avenue hotel, next week.
Send orders and money due us.
oc18-1t

EDMUND G. STILES,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Located at 112 West Randolph street. City lots and buildings sold and exchanged. Houses, offices and stores to rent. oc18-1t

BRANCH, CROOKES & CO.'S
SAW DEPOT,
At 23 North Clinton street, until further notice.
oc18-1t A. C. HILES, Agent.

STOVES.

STOVES.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we wish to announce that our price list of stoves will NOT be advanced. If any retail dealers charge an advance, we will furnish parties who call at our office with the names of dealers who sell at old prices. Not a stove in our warehouse was destroyed. Our foundries in Albany are in full blast, and we shall keep our stock in Chicago full and complete, and be able to supply the demands of both city and country trade. As our agency records and facilities for getting information are destroyed, new customers will please forward references of cash with orders. JNO. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal street, 3d floor.

THE FIRE.

(Continued from First Page.)

of Sedgwick and Hills street; a church on the corner of Larrabee and Vedder streets, a branch of Hartman's church, on the corner of La Salle and Ohio streets; the Methodist church on the corner of Clybourn avenue and Bischbach streets. The hospital of the Alexian Brothers, mentioned above, was one of the finest and largest buildings in the North division. On the north side of Division street, was burned the Franklin school, a four-story brick building.

LINCOLN PARK AND OLD CITY CEMETERY.

These deserve special mention. Lincoln park—the glory of the North division—has been almost entirely preserved. But few trees have been injured, except in the southeastern portion of the park where the dead house stood and where a few trees are burned; the small pox hospital to the east on the lake shore being also destroyed. The grave-stones or rather board memorials of the dead poor are many of them destroyed, and their relatives will know no more the place of rest of their kindred. The fences around the graves, the boards which have told to the wanderer their names, are all destroyed in the southern portion of the old cemetery. In the park itself many took refuge, though the great majority, as hereafter stated, fled to the prairies on the northwest.

BETWEEN NORTH AVENUE AND THE LIMITS.

North of North avenue no efforts whatever were made to stop the progress of the flames, with one exception, which will be hereafter mentioned. They followed out their course, the only means that prevented their progress both north and west being stretches of bare prairie on which there was nothing to burn. Excepting on Clark and Wells streets, the houses were more or less separated from each other, occupying, or being separated from each other by two or three lots, and often more. A small portion of the district north of North avenue and West of Wells street was thickly settled. At the corner of Linden and Hurlbut streets stood the vast edifice of St. Michael's church. Its walls were left standing, but that was all. Its splendor is gone. A little church on the corner of Centre avenue and Church street, [illegible], a branch of the New England Methodist [illegible] also burned, as also a German [illegible] church on the corner of Sedgwick and [illegible] streets, a little church on the corner of [illegible] and Menomonee, also the sub-police headquarters on the corner of North avenue and Larrabee streets.

THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF THE FIRE.

At Fullerton avenue, a little over two and a half miles north of the river, the progress of the fire was finally stopped. A lull of the wind between 2 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning aided in the work of preventing the farther progress of the flames northward; the only houses burned north of Fullerton avenue being Mr. John Huck's residence, and a building occupied by a Mr. Felz. Between the hours named Mr. Huck's men turned out and beat out the sparks that came from the south as they fell on the ground. A slight rain falling at the same time aided in the work.

A NIGHT ON THE PRAIRIE.

During all this time, however, that the fire had been raging in the North division, sometimes advancing directly north and sometimes progressing eastward with a terrible back fire, people had been flying north and northwest, until the few houses within reach in Lake View and beyond the limits were crowded full of refugees, and the flying population were compelled to take refuge on the open prairie. Here were gathered thousands of people, tired men, delicate women, children in arms without cover, without shelter of any kind; many indeed without clothes on their backs. Worse than all, here too were compelled to rest from their long-continued flight, the sick and the wounded.

BORN ON THE PRAIRIE.

And as if these experiences were not enough to satisfy the demon of destruction that had driven them thither, women were seized with the pains of childbirth and children were born on the open prairie. The scene was a sorrowful one. Even water was denied to the parched lips of the unexpected wanderers upon the prairie.

THE NORTH SIDE CAR STABLES.

The North side horse railroad stables were entirely consumed, and it is stated that over 40 head of stock were burned up.

BOUNDARIES OF THE FIRE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

The boundaries of the fire in the North division were as follows: With the exception of the few buildings mentioned above, the fire extended over all the North division from the main branch to Division street, and from the North branch to the lake; very nearly 750 acres of territory. The fire left the North branch at Division street, where it left a few houses standing along the side of the river. The back fire then extended to the river again, or to what is known as the North branch canal, which connects the ends of a semi circle in the river, which bends over to the west. Following the canal or new channel of the river for a short distance, the fire then turned a little to the east as far as Halsted street, up which it extended to Clybourn avenue, the back fire extending along the avenue northwest to Blackhawk street and a little west until it reached Orchard street,—a north and south street, except at its junction with the avenue, where it runs for about a block in a northeast direction. After reaching Orchard street, the fire proceeded north to Willard street, where it proceeded east along Howe street to Hurlbut street, across a couple of undivided blocks. Along Hurlbut street the fire proceeded north to Centre avenue on which only three houses were burned down; the blocks around being nearly vacant. It then advanced up Hurlbut street to within about 100 feet south of Fullerton avenue. It then advanced up Hurlbut street to within about 100 feet south of Fullerton avenue. In the meanwhile the fire had taken all east of this with the exception of Lincoln park. North of Fullerton avenue, the fire burned up only two houses; those being located east of Clark street. Here the progress of the fire was stayed in the manner stated above. O. Raggio's and two other houses on North Clark street, opposite the park escaped destruction.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS ON THE NORTH SIDE.

All that the few residents left on the North side and beyond the city limits could do, they did do. Messrs. Stagg, David Gage, and others did their best to shelter the flying multitude. As soon as possible the Grant Place Methodist Episcopal church was opened to the sheltered, who were furnished with abundance of food.

MONDAY NIGHT.

THE WILD FRIGHT OF SUNDAY EVENING

and the horrors of the day succeeding were followed by the hardly less acute terrors of Monday night.

The wind was still blowing fiercely, and a general idea of the havoc it had created [illegible] with the legions of fire was understood by every one who still had a roof to shelter them.

"THE NORTH SIDE ALL GONE,"

was the last definite report received as the gray twilight of Monday sank into the dull glare of another night of conflagration. But if with the roaring gale still driving toward the northeast, there was such an unbroken lighting up of the entire sky, how could it be certain that the flames had yet made a clean sweep of all of the sections of the city it destroyed? was the anxious inquiry of the terrified questioners of those residing in what remained of the West and South divisions. Or if the North division was really consumed, was not the hideous illumination the result of fires that were creeping west and southward?

THE RUMORS OF INCENDIARIES

at their fiendish work were also rife. Everybody had seen some one who had met a person that had been told of buildings wantonly fired by human devils in quest of greater plunder; of wretches who were seeking to augment instead of check the work of destruction, and of the hanging, shooting, and burning that had been visited upon these by indignant citizens. For every authentic case of incendiarism, and there were not less than several, an hundred exaggerated rumors were rendering the air of the night more horrible than before.

But these reports could often be sneered down, and though the owners of stout hearts doubted not of their truth, they were still brave enough to seek to quiet the apprehensions of the timid ones by affecting contempt at each fresh rumor.

THE TERRIBLE, DULL RED LIGHT,

which still overhung the city with its sanguinary pall, could not be thus disposed of, and there was no answering the piteous inquiries heard on every side as to "how near is the fire now?" The fact that the great coal piles near the river, the glowing debris in the districts already sacrificed and the buildings still burning in the extreme North division, gave out this illumination fearful, was not then known.

To all it seemed that the forces of the fire monarch had swept into and around nearly every part of the city, and were only awaiting a fair opportunity to close out the full work of Chicago's demolition.

ONE OF THE WORST FEATURES

of Monday night was the agonizing appeals of wives for missing husbands; daughters and sisters for absent fathers and brothers, and children for their parents. The station houses were besieged by tearful, despairing searchers for relatives and acquaintances who had not been seen nor heard of since the preceding night, and, as soon as it was fully known that dead bodies were being brought into the various municipal headquarters remaining, the anxiety and terror increased tenfold.

THE STREETS WERE PATROLLED

by self-appointed guards. Everything that might tend in the least toward the chances of a new conflagration in the unburnt portion of the town was removed or smothered with water, and ceaseless vigilance, coupled with an almost sodden despair, was the order of the hour.

Many of those who had been driven during the day from the roaring furnace of the North side, were filling the streets and seeking to find their weary way to the homes of their more fortunate friends in the West and South divisions. They brought with them tidings dire of men, women, and children burned and trampled to death, of thousands of homes destroyed, and of tens of thousands of human beings fleeing before the ever chasing fire, or dropping with fatigue and seeking to find rest until morning upon the very edge of the lake, or at the extreme outskirts of the city.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

All of this, added to the already quickly accumulated horrors of the occasion, induced a veritable reign of terror beside which the scenes in commune governed Paris must have been mere child's play.

BUT GREATER BY FAR THAN ALL

was the fear that had ground its way into every soul of the result that must follow upon a dreaded shifting of the wind. For nearly 36 hours the course of the tempest had been in one direction, and every building that lay in its broad path was in ruins. This was known by all to be a long time for the wind to hold in a certain track in this part of the country, and of the 300,000 hearts which were in Chicago, there were few who were not in an intensely expectation of finding the gale's course changing dead about. In this case, with the savage fury of the blast, the fright which had entered into the souls of all, and the fact that the supply of water was completely cut off, there were none who failed to realize that their whole city must be blotted from off the earth.

LOOKING TO THE ELEMENTS.

As it was at the hands of the merciless elements that all of this disaster had ensued, so it was felt that from the elements alone must immediate succor come. First it was hoped that the tempest would spend its fury at dark. This proving a vain anticipation, and the wind beating with redoubled fury as the weary night wore along, a common prayer went up from every heart for rain.

Those who had read of great conflagrations in the past producing copious floods from the heavens, based their fast hopes upon this phenomena intervening for the general salvation, while to those whose knowledge of natural philosophy had not taken them thus far, there was still the same trusting in fate, luck, or the Almighty, according to their various habits of faith, that the desired rain might descend.

PREPARING FOR FLIGHT.

All the while the men were securing arms, and what portable valuables they possessed, the women were making up their little packages of trinkets, and the children were entrusted with the carrying of sacks of provisions. Those who had the fortune to own horses and carriages had them in readiness at their doors, and rich and poor alike were all preparing for a flight to the prairies at the first decided changing of the wind.

And so the terrified hours wore on, with, probably, not a man, woman, or child in all Chicago who was not in readiness to seek the protection of the bleak but friendlier country in preference to trusting to the chances of life in the seared and smitten city.

FINALLY,

just as the announcement had again gone the rounds that every house in the North division to the full borders of Lincoln park and Wright's grove was really in ashes, and just as the last thoughts of aid from above was sinking, the welcome drops come pattering down, and "thank God, it rains at last" was the cry.

Women sobbed out wild sobs of relief; strong men embraced and burst into tears of thanksgiving upon each others' breasts, and all who had not actually pledged to remain alert until morning, sank into a brief and fitful slumber.

BETWEEN FIRE AND WATER.

No narrative could possess more terrible interest than that which should tell, in the simplest words, the story of the many wonderful escapes from death in the awful conflagration of Chicago. That many persons perished in the burning is already known. That the number may have been hundreds is possible. God alone can ever know the number or the agonies of their death. But of thousands of those who escaped from the awful cyclone of fire the story is one that finds hardly a parallel in all human experience since the world began.

The greater number of these

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES

occurred in the North division. The more combustible nature of the buildings in that part of the city gave to the conflagration a wider sweep and a more rapid movement than in the South division. Like a mighty line of battle, the conflagration extended its terrible banners of flame until the right rested on the lake, the left on the river; then advancing in one awful charge it literally swept that portion of the city from the face of the earth. Nothing could penetrate that vast line of flame and fire. Before it 60,000 men, women, and children fled for their lives.

On the eastern side of the district, many persons fled to the lake shore, supposing that to be a place of entire safety. Many, indeed, were cut off by the rapidly advancing flames from the possibility of escape in any other direction. For nearly all who sought escape in that direction the sequel proved that they had taken a fearful chance. The experience of

MR. LAMBERT TREE AND FAMILY

was in part that of many. Perceiving that his own house could not escape, Mr. Tree, with his wife and child and aged father, went to the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Magee. The Magee residence occupied the centre of a large inclosure, and was therefore regarded as a place of probable safety. But the very fact of its isolation from surrounding buildings soon revealed that it was the most dangerous retreat that could have been chosen. The conflagration enveloped it completely on all sides before the house took fire. On the side opposite to the approaching flames, the square was inclosed by a high board fence, without openings. On the front, the flames had already cut off all possibility of retreat. The only way of escape was toward the northeast, over the fence already mentioned, a barrier which three aged persons, a woman already fainting in the dense smoke, and a little child half suffocated, could not possibly scale. The fence, too, was on fire. The house was already enveloped in a shower of burning firebrands. A horrible death seemed to be the inevitable doom of the entire party.

At this terrible juncture, a portion of the burning fence fell to the ground, opening a gateway from the fiery cul de sac. Through this opening, Mr. Tree, dragging his fainting wife and child, fled toward the lake. In the flight from the premises the party became separated. Nothing more was seen of Mr. and Mrs. Magee until, on the following day, they were found on the prairie northwest of the city. In their flight they had taken a different direction from the others, and had no choice but to

HASTEN ON BEFORE THE ADVANCING FIRE

until beyond the line of its horrible path. The aged couple passed the night of Monday on the open prairie.

In an open space, sheltered by the walls of Lill's brewery, Mr. Tree and his family, with some of their neighbors, again supposed themselves to be in a place of safety. But from this refuge they were also driven by the advancing flames. The intense heat drove them to the beach, and

EVEN INTO THE WATER,

in which many men, women, and children stood for an hour, throwing water over their clothing to prevent it taking fire from the flame and sparks which a fierce wind drove toward them. In one instance the dress of a lady actually took fire, the wearer, with great presence of mind, removed it from her person to the lake. The heat, ever and anon, enveloped the fugitives like hot blasts from the mouth of a furnace. Dense clouds of stifling smoke swept over them, threatening instant suffocation. Children fainted, and strong men could only breathe by keeping their faces to the ground until some new air currents lifting the smoke or turning aside the fiery blast, gave temporary relief. The situation is described by those who experienced its horrors as one surpassing all possibilities of conception or belief. But the flames, finding at length no more to consume, swept on and the fugitives were saved.

Such is a feeble outline of the experience of many who, to escape the flames, sought or were driven to the beach of the lake. Among the number were

MR. ISAAC N. ARNOLD

and his family, who with one or two others, made their way to the extremity of the north pier, where they hailed a steam tug and escaped to the rear of the conflagration, through a portion of the already burnt district, by a passage up the river.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The great conflagration lighted up the ways to thousands of hearts. It shone into some foul alleys, leading to unfathomable depths of darkness and horror, and illuminated some broad avenues, bordered by rich luxuriance of all sweet charities and ending in the [illegible] of love beyond.

RAPACITY OF EXPRESSMEN.

A wholesale grocer, residing on the North side, was absent from the city. His wife, a delicate woman, finding the flames suddenly upon her house, snatched up a silver cake basket and a valuable little clock, took one of her two children in her arms and another by the hand and fled. As she sped before the pursuing fire, she found her strength failing, and begged the driver of a passing express wagon, lightly laden, to help her in her extremity. He would, for the clock. She submitted to the exaction, was carried three blocks, and then forced to get down. The cake basket bought her another ride of about the same distance, and then she was forced to finish her flight on foot, her means of satisfying the rapacity of drivers being exhausted. Finally, more dead than alive, she reached a place of safety.

KEEPING OPEN HOUSE

On Monday evening, a knot of men, from 35 to 40 years of age, stood on Michigan avenue, watching the fire as it fought its way southward, in the teeth of the wind. They were looking grimy and dejected enough, until another, a broad shouldered man of middle height, with a face that might have belonged to one of the Cheeryble brothers, shining through too overspreading dust and soot, approached them, and, clapping one of their number on the shoulder, exclaimed cheerfully: "Well, James, we are all gone together. Last night I was worth a hundred thousand, and so were you. Now where are we?" "Gone," returned James. Then followed an interchange from which it appeared that the members of the group were young merchants worth from $50,000 to $150,000. After this, said the first speaker, "Well, Jim, I have a home left, and my family are safe. I have a barrel of flour, some bushels of potatoes and other provisions laid in for the winter; and now Jim, I'm going to fill my house to-night with these poor fellows," turning to the sidewalks, crowded with fleeing poor, "chock full from cellar to garret!" The blaze of the conflagration revealed something worth seeing in that man's breast. Possibly the road to his heart may have been choked with rubbish before. If so, the fire had burned it clear, till it shone like one of the streets of burnished gold, which he will one day walk.

A TIMELY INSTITUTION.

Among the best advertised businesses in Chicago at the present time is that of the Safety Deposit company. The announcement that their vaults were entirely safe, and they were ready to hand over all that had been deposited with them, even while the fire was burning, will induce more people to avail themselves of this means of depositing their valuables in the future than would ever have thought of it before. Indeed, such an institution will be a good place for placing actual funds not employed in commercial use.

THE GREAT LEVELLER.

An instance to show the leveling process of the fire. A gentleman who had $65,000 of annual income from stores situated in the burned district of the South division has not to-day $1 of income, and his family is talking of taking in boarders to help pay the winter's expenses.

THE UNIVERSAL PRACTICE OF PATROLING

which has been organized in nearly every block in what remains of Chicago must not be abandoned. In the present condition, and so long as the city is without water, it is the only hope for speedily discovering and quickly extinguishing any new fires which may break out, and no city of the size of Chicago can hope to escape fire for even a day. There is great danger to be apprehended from a loss of interest in this only means of prevention and protection that is left to us.

NOT APPRECIATED.

The matter of relief which is fortunately in the hands of a set of gentlemen who have had experience as a body in distributing provisions to the poor, was seriously threatened the other day by a proposition of certain Chicago aldermen who wanted to sacrifice themselves to the duty. We don't know that any sacrifice from Chicago aldermen is needed just now, unless they will generally sacrifice their places to better men, but it is certain that this particular patriotism is woefully misplaced on their part, and the public will refuse to accept it.

BOGUS RUMORS.

The matter of incendiarism, and the hanging and wholesale butchering of the miscreants, is very foolishly given credence by the newspapers of other cities—some of them containing exceedingly flabby "accounts by eye witnesses." As an instance of the wildness of these reports, reference may be made to a fire which broke out near the corner of State and Thirty-first streets soon after the first conflagration. It was universally reported and largely believed that it was caused by a man's throwing in a rope saturated with petroleum. Subsequently, it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the woman of the house had carelessly set a red hot cooking utensil upon this rope, dry as a cinder, and so it ignited. If the other common reports of incendiaries could be traced back, it is probable that they would all turn out in much the same manner.

A NEW SCHOOL OF LITERATURE.

It is no reflection to the newspaper enterprise of Chicago to say that the most entertaining reading of the local newspapers at the present time is to be found in the advertising columns. It is hard to tell people anything they don't know about the fire, but advertisers are constantly giving them news of great interest and value.

REBUILDING THE NORTH SIDE.

The strongest efforts are being made to rebuild up the North side. Such men as Wm. B. Ogden, W. B. Ewing, Capt. Prindiville, John Huck, etc., are working to restore this desolated division, and it is proposed to send a committee to eastern and European cities to effect loans to aid in the great work. Already shanties for carpenters and laborers are being erected all over the North division, and it is expected that hundreds of buildings will soon rise above the blackened ruins. Mr. Ewing has already stated his intention to rebuild his block on the corner of Clark and Water streets.

NORTH-SIDE INCIDENTS.

The interesting incidents attending the fire on the North side were innumerable.

Mr. C. H. McCormick, the great reaper manufacturer, slept out on the prairie.

A musically disposed individual, probably filled with despair as well as melody, on Tuesday commenced playing on a piano standing on the street near to Lill's brewery and continued the occupation for several hours.

Dr. Weiner, a well-known North-side physician, was seen during the progress of the fire, rushing up North Clark street on horseback, with a game cock under each arm.

On one of the streets, a cat, being rather too warm to be comfortable, rushed up a fallen lamp where it stuck and was roasted.

As an instance of the suffering of those who were burned out on the North side may be mentioned the case of an newly-married couple who were driven from their home along with the fire to the prairie, remained out in the drenching rain that followed and two days afterward walked miles over to the South division to get their first mouthful of bread.

A woman, after saving $300 from her house, attempted to return to the building to save something else; but when she came out again she was in flames, and the only way that her husband could save her was by tearing off her clothes, not a shred of clothing being left on her. Her nakedness, however, was finally covered with a blanket. Her eldest daughter was in the same plight.

Three Protestant ministers and a Catholic priest slept under the sidewalk at North avenue bridge one night.

A woman living on Ontario street, between Market and Franklin, brought out her two children, aged 5 and 7, safely, and then went for a baby. The children followed her back and none came out alive.

The Quinn brothers went into their house while it was untouched by the fire to secure some clothing, but in getting out had to jump through the windows.

Mr. Malcomb, who died about two hours before the fire reached his residence, was burned almost beyond recognition.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

DIRECT LOSSES.

It is impossible to ascertain in dollars and cents the precise amount of the loss; it is not, however, impossible to make a trustworthy approximation, from actual and unimpeachable data.

THE LOSS OVER-ESTIMATED.

And, preliminary thereto, it may be well to say that the ten thousand guesses at the aggregate loss which one hears in every place are mostly of the wildest and most absurd character. The aggregate loss has been variously guessed to be two, three, four, five, and so on to eight or nine hundred millions of dollars. One will meet in an hours' walk among the ruins twenty intelligent men who will avow that not a dollar less than $500,000,000 of property has been destroyed. This is nonsense. At the most liberal estimate, $500,000,000 would cover the value of every particle of property of every kind that ever existed within the corporate limits of Chicago. It is certainly not all destroyed, nor a half nor a third of it.

A CAREFUL CALCULATION

will show that $150,000,000 is a liberal estimate for the value that has been destroyed by the conflagration. The valuation of property for city taxation for the present year was in round numbers as follows:

REAL ESTATE (INCLUDING BUILDINGS.)	
South Division	$110,000,000
West Division	87,000,000
North Division	58,000,000
Total	$255,100,000
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
South Division	$40,000,000
West Division	8,000,000
North Division	5,000,000
Total	$53,000,000

The judgment of the most trustworthy experts is that the assessed valuation of real property is rather over than under two-thirds of the actual cash value, upon an average of the whole city, while that of personal property is probably rather under than over one third of the actual cash value. Adding one-third to the real property and two-thirds to the personal, and the total value of all property in the city of Chicago before the fire was $469,000,000. How much of this value still remains? How much of it has the fire destroyed?

Assessment district No. 1 included all the South division north of Twelfth street. The total valuation of land and buildings in that district was $64,000,000, about $40,000,000 for the former, and $24,000,000 for the latter. Much the greater part of the personal property of the South division was in that district; probably $35,000,000; total, $99,100,000. Deducting $40,000,000, for the land, and the loss, if everything else were destroyed, would be $60,000,000, according to the assessors' valuation; or if this be equal upon an average of real and personal estate to one-half the actual cash value (which is believed to be quite within the fact), an actual loss of $120,000,000. Similarly, the actual loss in the North division is found to be in the vicinity of $30,000,000. But from this calculation must be deducted all that unburnt portion of assessment district No. 1 between Twelfth and Harrison streets, and a small unburnt district in the northwest corner of the North division. From it must also be deducted the value of all personal property saved from the fire. To it must be added the loss in the burnt district of the West division. Thus, while the calculation does not assume the character of precision, it furnishes a trustworthy approximation, showing that $150,000,000 will cover the entire destruction of property by the conflagration.

A SURVEY BY STREETS

No better idea of the losses can be obtained than can be got by going over a little in detail the area swept by the fire in the South division. As yet, and for weeks and months to come, no one will be able to enumerate these losses accurately and elaborately.

Beginning not with the point where the fire commenced, but at the main branch of the river for convenience, let us enumerate the streets and, as far as possible, recall what was on them, what was bought and sold and stored there, and by whom they were occupied.

And first, South Water street was swept with destruction's broom, from the South branch to the lake. Here went down the lumber exchange, several elevators with their contents, almost innumerable houses stored with flour, with apples and butter, with lard and pork, poultry, farm products, garden vegetables, and on the east half of the street on both sides were wholesale houses stored from cellar to attic with groceries, coarse and fine, with the products of Europe, the wines of Burgundy, and the Rhine; coffees from South America, the West Indies, and the Orient; teas piled high like a Canton storehouse; whiskies, the distilled essence of thousands of acres of Illinois corn,—these, with all that was left of the Fort Dearborn buildings, were wiped out, for the entire length of the street, with the peculiar paraphernalia of the street, the skids, the clogged and chafed sidewalks, through which buyers wended sinuous. Where, now, oh, consignors from the northwest, are the products of your labor? You may come in thousands, as you already have, to look after them, but they are consigned where no consignee or purchaser will ever see them,—into oxygen and hydrogen, thin air.

While pursuing its relentless way along this street, eating through the vegetables, and poultry, and fruits, and provisions of the northwest more rapidly than the carnivorous tooth of time, and [illegible] by the forces of decay, the fires were also sweeping across the river.

Next take Lake street. This street, which for 20 years has stood as the great business street of Chicago, was totally destroyed from end to end, from the lake to the river, with the contents of the houses. The principal hide and leather houses occupied the west end; next came several heavy hardware and cutlery establishments, farm implement establishments and toy shops, some of the largest silver and plated ware establishments, clothing houses, large retail dry goods houses, and below Dearborn street both sides of the street were occupied for about a quarter of a mile with palatial marble fronted rows where goods were only sold at wholesale; tall buildings whose shadows fell entirely across the street and terminated somewhat up the fronts of the opposite side. These, containing millions of dollars' worth of goods of all kinds, the labor of the loom, from sunny France, from Italy, from India and China, and the shops of old and of new England, were all consigned at last to the general limbo of total destruction. At the foot of this street stood several fine hotels, the Adams, the Richmond, and Massasoit house, and the great railroad union depot, a marvel of magnitude and art, whose pictures graced some of the school geographies. There, with the freight buildings and the warehouses beyond almost to the mouth of the harbor, containing freight, and stocks, and grain in quantities that nobody knows, and probably never will, in the aggregate, were all consumed.

Then Randolph street followed. The Lind block stands, at the bridge, the solitary structure left out of all that was valuable, beautiful, original on this street. There was the street where the large hotels stood, the Sherman house, the Briggs house, the Metropolitan, the Matteson, and several others. A large number of furniture establishments and toy establishments occupied the west end of the street, while the east end was devoted, like Lake street, to wholesale houses, including the great auction houses, the Museum, the Northwestern Engraving Company's building, and several wholesale grocery establishments, together with a miscellaneous business, comprising retail establishments, banks, etc., which were all consigned to ruin with the rest.

Washington street, from the tunnel to the lake, comprised many of the best buildings in the city. It was largely devoted to banks, offices, insurance, and real estate dealers. On this street was the Second Presbyterian church, the Union bank building, the Merchants' insurance building, the Nevada house, the opera house, St. James hotel, the First National bank, the board of trade, and a large number of other equally fine blocks almost all of which were marble fronts.

Then all of Madison street from the lake to the bridge. Some of the famous buildings on this street were Farwell hall, McVicker's theatre, the Morrison block, *Tribune* building, *Staats Zeitung* building, and St. Mary's church. The entire street was built up with blocks such as cannot be excelled in any city.

Monroe street, from river to lake, having upon it the Lombard block, the postoffice, the *Prairie Farmer* building, and a large number of the finest blocks in the city; Adams street with its cheaper buildings at the west end, the Academy of Design, with most of the works of art therein contained, the temple of Swedenborg, the South side reservoir, and many other buildings; Quincy street, with its Pacific hotel, fast approaching completion, and its Palmer house, the pride of everybody, with its palaces and its dens of infamy and shame; Jackson street, from the residences of the rich and the elegant Trinity church on the east to the less pretentious houses of the working class farther west, to the hundreds of dens and holes of darkness at the west, were illuminated and oxygenized.

Van Buren street, with its bridge, its magnificent railway depot, St. Paul's church, the Academy of Science building, and its blocks of fine residences and acres of poor ones were annihilated.

Congress street, with its elegant Second Congregational church, Harrison street, with its freight house, the Jones school building, and every thing else, except the Methodist church on Wabash avenue and the houses on Michigan avenue fell before the flames. And this was the most southern street which was burned from end to end, from the lake to the river.

These east-and-west streets only comprise in their description a larger portion of the houses burned.

On State street stood the magnificent book stores of Griggs & Co., Keen & Cooke, and the Western News company, Field & Leiter's wholesale dry goods house, besides many large wholesale and retail carpet houses, jewelry establishments, and furniture houses.

On Dearborn street stood The Times and the *Journal* newspaper offices, the Dearborn theatre, and a considerable number of banks and large office blocks. La Salle street was built up with many of the finest buildings to be found in the city. It was largely occupied by insurance agents, real estate brokers, lawyers, etc. Between Washington and Randolph streets stood the court-house, which, of course, shared the general ruin.

These details are only given to aid the reader in obtaining a proximate idea of the losses. Little was saved except from those houses which were not attacked by the flames until several hours after it was seen to be inevitable that the city was doomed.

Immense quantities of goods were piled upon lake park and on the grounds of the Chicago Base Ball club—pyramids of clothing, boots and shoes, dry goods, and furniture from the houses of the rich dwellers along Michigan avenue—all of which finally fell a prey to the destroyer.

INDIRECT LOSSES.

A naked estimate of the value of property actually destroyed cannot convey any adequate conception of the immense damage sustained by the city in its industries and its near and remote business prospects. If we say that 1,100 squares, or more than 2,200 acres, were swept by the relentless flames in the space of 24 hours; that from 20,000 to 26,000 buildings were utterly devoured, or left in heaps of unsightly ruins, that the value of the buildings alone was fully $75,000,000, and of their contents collectively much more, we are oppressed by the magnitude of our statements, and really comprehend nothing. Regarding the $150,000,000 of property consumed as productive capital,—and most of it was that or its equivalent,—the income therefrom, reckoned at the moderate rate of six per cent., was no less than $9,000,000 a year; a sum sufficient to pay perpetually the wages of 7,000 workmen at $2 a day each, and 3,000 salaried men with salaries of $1,500 a year each. In other words, a sum sufficient for the comfortable support of no less than 40,000 souls.

Aside from the property actually destroyed, very serious, though by no means irreparable, losses will necessarily be sustained through the

TEMPORARY PROSTRATION AND DIVERSION OF BUSINESS.

The revenues of the people of Chicago were derived from their vast trade with the northwest. That trade took its flight for an hour on the wings of flame and smoke on that fatal Sunday night. How long it will be in returning, or how much of it will be permanently diverted, no man can with certainty foresee. Upon this point, we can hardly be too sanguine. The same robust minds, indomitable wills, and stout hearts that made Chicago what it was two weeks ago are still with us, and the courage and energy they are already developing inspire the hope that the scourge of destruction will be surpassed by

THE MARVEL OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The overflowing capital of the eastern states and Europe, [illegible] and prompt, will [illegible] to rebuild the waste places, and erect noble structures where now is ruin and desolation.

Still it is not the part of wisdom to close our eyes against the truth. The first Napoleon once said that the courageous man is the man who knows his danger and dares to face it. This is true in other things as in war. In some cases for days, in others for weeks, and in still others for months, business will be at a standstill. Nothing more than a rough approximation to the losses from this cause can possibly be made. Two hundred thousand dollars a day for a month, or six millions in the aggregate, would seem to be a low estimate. Within that time the great wholesale houses will be filling orders again as some of them are already doing, and the greater part of the country trade will have returned in a great measure to its old channels.

THE RETAIL TRADE,

except to supply the pressing demands of the city, is more seriously injured, while the various lines of trade by which the city was supplied with articles of taste and luxury will be long in recovering from the tremendous shock.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTS

to be taken into the account in this connection are such as these: The railroad and water communications are unbroken, the dockage is unimpaired; there are 80 or 100 miles of paved streets in the burnt district, with water mains, gas pipes, and sewers ready for use; and above all, the people of the northwest, who found it to their interest to trade with Chicago before, will still find their account in coming to us, if the goods are here to buy, and if the means are provided here for receiving and shipping the produce of their country. Four our business men will be more than impelled, they will be compelled to put forth all their energies and work incessantly to meet the urgent demands upon them. And they will prove

EQUAL TO THE GREAT EMERGENCY.

All the natural and most of the artificial advantages which made Chicago what it was remain to make it more and greater than it was. It is only well, therefore, to estimate the temporary injury to trade in order that we may look back a few months hence to see what we have achieved.

In saying that the direct losses, regarded as capital, represented the wages fund of 10,000 men, and that the arrest of business represents for the time being a wages fund even greater, it is not by any means meant that more than 20,000 men are thrown out of employment, and 100,000 human beings deprived of the means of support. Thanks to the modern system of insurance, to the modern spirit of enterprise, and to the energy and large heartedness of our own people, but very few willing hands will long remain idle. Common laborers and such mechanics as are willing to rough it for a season will find plenty to do in clearing away the rubbish and erecting either permanent or temporary structures.

INSURANCE.

The following is an alphabetical list of the insurance companies suffering losses, together with the assets, as far as they have been ascertained:

Companies.	Assets.	Losses.
Astor	$ 410,571	$ 560,000
Atlantic, Brooklyn	586,000	150,000
American Fire Ex	277,340	50,000
Adriatic	240,130	5,000
American	741,410	65,000
Alps, Erie		12,000
Artisan, Pa		17,000
Allemania, Pa		6,500
Allegheny, Pa		2,500
American Central, St. Louis		150,000
Anchor, St. Louis		27,000
Andes, Cincinnati		250,000
Allemania, Cleveland		25,000
American, Rhode Island		900,000
Atlantic, Rhode Island		400,000
American, N. J.	500,000	10,000
Ætna, N. Y.	440,000	200,000
Ætna, Hartford	6,047,838	3,600,000
Beekmans, N. Y.	261,551	281,000
Boatman's, Pa		18,000
Boatman's, St. Louis		150,000
Buffalo City, Buffalo	251,000	500,000
Buffalo Fire and Marine	601,010	300,000
Citizens', N. Y.	654,000	16,000
Commerce, N. Y.	249,312	50,000
Corn Exchange, N. Y.		3,000
Columbia, N. Y.	451,332	5,000
Commercial, Albany	Suspended.	
Commercial, N. Y.	285,102	5,000
Continental, N. Y.	1,600,000	Pay in full.
Connecticut, Ct.	Suspended.	
Citizens', St. Louis		25,000
Eureka, Pittsburgh		10,000
Enterprise, Philadelphia		125,000
Firemen's Trust, Brooklyn	226,209	20,100
Firemen's, N. Y.	214,000	65,000
Firemen's Fund, N. Y.	176,000	100,000
Franklin, Pa	$ ...	$ 600,000
Federal, Pa.	...	1,500
Germania	Pays in full	298,500
Guardian	279,658	40,000
Glen's Falls	671,091	10,000
Greenwich	....	10,000
Globe Mutual, St. Louis	...	25,000
Herman, Buffalo		5,000
Hanover, N. Y.	727,100	275,000
Home, N. Y.	4,500,001	2,000,000
Hoffman, N. Y.	233,942	75,000
Humboldt		25,000
Hartford, Ct	2,700,100	1,200,000
Hide and Leather		110,000
Howard, N. Y.	763,239	210,000
Kings Co		25,000
International, N. Y.	1,310,181	450,000
Irving, N. Y.	310,410	215,000
Importers' & Traders', N. Y.	294,059	52,500
Insurance Company of North America		600,000
Independent, Boston	....	Suspended
Imperial, English		300,000
Jefferson, N. Y.	411,185	41,000
Lenox, N. Y.	247,500	50,100
Lafayette, N. Y.	279,101	8,000
Lorillard, N. Y.	1,315,000	1,000,000
Lamar, N. Y.	651,401	30,000
Lawrence, Boston	....	17,000
Liverpool, London & Globe		3,000,000
Market, N. Y. (suspended)		400,000
Mercantile Fire, N. Y.	273,400	100,000
Manhattan, N. Y.	1,407,768	1,250,000
Merchants', N. Y.	441,690	15,000
Monongahela, Pa		17,000
Merchants' & Manufacturers', Pa	....	6,000
Manufacturers', Boston	...	300,000
Merchants', Boston	...	10,000
Merchants', R. I.	...	12,000
Merchants', Hartford, (suspended)	...	....
Niagara, N. Y.	....	250,000
New Amsterdam, N. Y.	432,000	40,000
New York	282,276	10,000
North American Fire	370,804	200,000
National, Boston		470,000
Narragansett, Providence		85,000
North British and Mercantile, England		1,500,000
New England Mutual Marine		700,000
Narragansett, R. I.	638,000	55,000
National, Bangor, Me	280,000	77,000
Phoenix, Brooklyn	1,883,000	800,000
Pacific, N. Y.	448,081	12,000
Phoenix, Hartford	1,700,000	60,000
Pittsburgh, Pa		10,000
Peoples', Worcester	600,000	200,000
Providence, Washington	532,000	675,000
Resolute, N. Y.	278,432	70,000
Republic, N. Y.	631,000	200,000
Relief, N. Y.		40,000
Roger Williams, R. I.		192,000
Sterling, N. Y.	241,607	7,500
Security, N. Y.	1,930,687	2,010,000
Tradesman's, N. Y.	418,181	22,000
Tremont, Boston	....	75,000
Underwriters' Ag'cy, N. Y.	3,700,229	600,000
Union, Pa		5,000
Williamsburgh City	580,091	80,000
Washington, N. Y.	774,411	400,000
Western, Pa	....	2,000
Western, Buffalo	500,000	600,000
Yonkers, N. Y.	865,083	300,000

The Wheeling, West Virginia company will pay in full. The Sun, of Cleveland; the Pacific, Peoples', Firemen's, and Union companies, of San Francisco, and the Baltimore companies will also pay in full.

Thirty-four of the 98 New York city insurance companies lose nothing by the Chicago fire, they having no risks here.

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

The coroner and his assistants have been busy since the fire in gathering up the remains of the dead, and the morgue presented a fearful sight until Monday, when the last remnant of the bodies which had been accumulating for a week was sent to Jefferson for interment.

INQUESTS.

The following is the record of the dead as preserved by Coroner Stephens:

Register of bodies found in the city after the fire and taken to the morgue at 64 Milwaukee avenue, and buried at Jefferson, Cook county:

One body, Wesson street, south of East Morgan and Oak streets.

One body, Erie street, near King, lying east side of street.

One body, corner of Hurlbut and Linden streets.

One body, northwest corner Erie and Kingsbury streets.

One body, North avenue, near Sedgwick street, in Priory.

One body, Kingsbury street, between Huron and Sedgwick.

One body, southwest corner Market and Superior streets.

One body, No. 231 South Wells street.

One body, corner of South Market and Randolph streets.

One body, northeast corner Wesson and Chicago avenue.

One body, east side of Wesson street, near Oak street.

Two bodies, Wesson, near Oak street.

One body, west side of Bremer, near Chicago avenue.

Eight bodies, west side of Bremer, between Chicago avenue and Oak street.

One body, southeast corner Bremer and Chicago avenue.

One body, northwest corner of Wesson and Chicago avenue.

One body, east side of Kingsbury, near Superior street; was trying to crawl out of the building and died on the embankment leading to the sidewalk.

One body, Huber street, east side, between Sedgwick and Townsend streets.

One body, Huber street, two doors north, on same side of street.

Two bodies, from South Wells street, near Adams, east side of street.

Four bodies, on Bremer street, south of Oak, in basement.

Three bodies, Townsend street, south of Oak, east side of street.

One body, on Kingsbury street, near Market street.

One body, at oil works, on Erie street.

One body, on Townsend street, near Hubbard, was seen drunk during the fire.

One body, Lafayette, near North avenue.

One body, man named Weesacher, on Townsend, near Oak.

One body, Webster avenue, lake shore.

One body, No. 81 Illinois street, lake shore, iron works.

One body, B. P. Dewey, No. 125 Dearborn.

One body, Colgate varnish factory, Illinois street, near Lake.

One body, Ohio, near Kingsbury.

Two bodies, northwest corner of Adams and State.

One body, 63 Fourth avenue.

One body, Chicago avenue and Market street.

One body, northeast corner of Wesson street and Chicago avenue.

One body, in a basement on Chicago avenue.

Ten bodies, on Chicago avenue.

One body, Sedgwick street, corner of Chicago avenue.

One body, Sherman street, near Van Buren.

One body, George Burke, Lill's distillery.

One body, found in pipe at the water works.

One body, man, at 248 State street.

One body, corner of Dearborn and Illinois streets.

Four bodies, Weston street.

One body, supposed to be Mary McIntosh, who jumped from [illegible] street.

One body, unknown man on prairie, west of North Avenue bridge.

One body, Dearborn street, West Ohio and Ontario east side street.

One body, man Lafayette, near North avenue.

One body, sergeant Norwegian Guards, found at hospital dead house.

One body, Mrs. Mary Conley, Erie street bath house.

One body, Norwegian man recognized.

Two bodies, corner of Erie and Dearborn streets.

Two men killed by the falling of a brick wall at Dole's building, corner of Clark and South Water streets, while engaged in trying to remove a safe.

A body found at the corner of Ontario and North Clark streets.

Body found in the ruins at No. 214 North Clark street.

Three bodies found on the east side of Bremer street south of Oak street.

It has been stated on good authority that the bodies of two girls were seen lying dead on Townsend street, between Division and Oak streets, and that 57 bodies were found between Franklin and Townsend streets.

The loss of life, though smaller than could have been predicted in such an extended and such a rapid fire, can yet never be fully estimated. There have been charred remains at the morgue which were almost unrecognizable as human bodies, and as the ruins are lying from two to ten feet deep in places, it is impossible to say how many have been buried under them. The fact that but few of those who are prominently known are missing must not lead any to believe that there have not been many lost who would be missed only by an exceedingly small circle of friends, too obscure themselves to attract much attention.

THE GREATEST LOSS OF LIFE

was in the North division among the wooden buildings where the billows of fire rolled along so rapidly that the victims were engulphed before they were aware that the fire had reached their neighborhood. The flames often jumped two or three blocks at once, as was the case at the water works and Lill's brewery, which were on fire a long time before any of the adjoining buildings. At the water-works one man crawled into a 20-inch pipe, which was lying in the street, and was burned to a crisp.

A man named Johnny Beatt, while trying to rescue some horses from the stable at Lill's brewery, was suffocated and fell at the threshold of the building. He was an Englishman, and had been working at the brewery for several years.

Thomas E. Clark, of Patston, Ind., was found dead on the prairie west of North avenue bridge. Mary Dealin was found on Jackson, near Clinton; Henry Holman on Clark, between Madison and Monroe; Wolf was found on Harrison, near Jefferson.

Mary McIntosh jumped out of the fourth story window on Illinois street.

Mary Conley was burned at the Erie street bath house.

Frederick Strasick and H. Burke were killed by the falling of the walls at the corner of South Water and Clark streets while endeavoring to remove.

The foregoing are all the names that have been ascertained.

To the death record should be added the mortality on the prairies of the northwestern part of the city where many children and babes-in-arms, unsheltered and almost unprotected by garments, took cold in the rain of Monday night following the fire, and died from croup before help could be secured. The work of removing the debris has been commenced in many places and bodies will probably be found daily for many months to come, though many must have been utterly annihilated by the intense heat.

THE MISSING.

The following is a list of the missing, as reported at the city clerk's office, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. A large number of these undoubtedly perished in the flames, but some are still alive, and such, if they have any consideration for the feelings of their relatives and friends, should at once report to the missing clerks, at the First Congregational church. It should be added that many of the persons named below may have been heard of after their names were reported at the office:

A.

Anderson, Mary; Anderson, Lizzie; Anglebliss; Andrews, Mrs. and family; Ashley, Ward; Anderson, Annie; Aldon, Mrs.; Ambrose, Mrs.; Aldon, Annie J.; Austin, Lucy and Sarah; Alban, Wm., Mrs. and two children; Adams, Mrs.; Austin, Lucy, Mrs. and Sarah E.; Anderson, Bros; Anunder, Mary E. and two children; Anderson, Hannah.

B.

Bassett, Kittie and Joins; Brown, Mary; Bares, Dora; Bronson, J. M.; Brainbridge, Mary; Bilov, M. O.; Bailing, John; Bement, E.; Barsham, John W.; Branch, Mary and two children; Bewley, B. G.; Barry, Sarah A. and Mary B.; Benton, Lizzie and mother; Brown, Mrs. Matilda; Budling, Miss and baby; Breslan, Maria and Julia; Bogger, Maria J.; Blackmore, B.; Blanfield, John G., wife, and three children; Burns, Pat; Brown, Samuel; Brach, Adelbert; Bowler, Mrs. and two children; Beniz, Annie and Dennis; Bainbridge, Mary E.; Barrett, John; Batten, Mr. and Mrs.; Berger, Mr. and Mrs.; Brown, Joe; Barrenburg, Herman and Anna; Beresford, Mrs. E. C.; Brown, James; Blood, Mr.; Bowers, J.; Bilson, Betsy, John; Bach, Liane and Addie; Bach, Miss; Beaubien, Mary.

C.

Chellers, John, Davis, and Rose; Caitlin, Fred and Harry; Cullen, G.; Cady, James and Eddie; Onenson, Mrs. and family; Cadey, Eddie; Cash; Coutsey, John and wife; Crowley, Ellen and family; Crowler, Kittie; Oighrat, Bridget; Casey, Ann; Clay, Eliza; Celia, John, brother, and sister; Clow, Mr.; Conda, Mary; Clopton, Mrs. and family; Carter, Rowell; Chalfee, F. W.; Cupboro, Lizzie; Cook, Willie; Colain, A. wife, and five children; Conley, Mary; Cox, Katie; Conley, John; Clifford, Mrs.; Callaghan, Bridget; Casey, Mrs.; Caldown, Katie; Cello, Augusta; Code, Mary; Cammerer, Robt.; Climmer, Barbour; Carpenter, J. L.; Coleman, Albert; Crosher, Obar; Cate, James; Carroll, Mollie; Carter, Ed.; Chappelle, Belle; Campbell, Mrs. and three children; Catverson, John; Clinton, Margaret; Charleston, Fannie; Costello, Bridget.

D.

Davis, John; Doyle, Jas.; Daniels, Mary and Helen; Dartice, Gustav, Edward, and Caroline; Doffle, Mary and four children; Donahey, Mary; Drew, Margaret; Duran, Mary; Dailey, John, Mrs.; Dougherty, Catherine; Donegan, J. E.; Dailey, Mrs. and Maggie; Dolan, Anne; Dillie, Mrs. E. K.; Dunbar, S. B. and daughter; Driscoll, Dennis; Dower, Mrs.; Doyle, Mary and Maggie; Dahne, Fred and Frank; Donohue, Francis; Day, Elmira; Daisey, Catherine; Davenport, ——; Darby and children.

E.

Ellison, Fred; Easton, Kate; Endsrle, J. J.; Eaton, Katie; Ellwood, Jennie; Elkins, Geo.; Edson, Mrs.; Engle, Fannie E.; Ekins, O. S.; Esbe, Philip, Mrs. and six children.

F.

Ford, Emily L.; Flint, Frances; Fahlenberg, ——; Flint, A. M.; Ferrier, James; Feeley, Geo.; Fallon, Mrs.; Fisher, A., Mrs.; Findley, Joseph; Faith, Henry, Mrs.; Frederick, Joseph, Mrs.; Farmer, Katie; Finnegan, Christopher; Frestaben and family; Frodsham, Mrs.; Friscelin and family; Fredericks, Mrs. and Miss; Fisher, Joe and family.

G.

Geddinger, Maggie; Gunther, W. P.; Goore, Geo., Mrs.; Gougay, Francis; Gallivan, Joseph; Gaughe, Ellen, Frank, and James; Gollie, Ann, Mary, and Barney; Green, Elizabeth; Graft, Mrs.; Gibson, Thos., Mrs.; Gaffey—three children; Gee, John; Gottinger, Maggie; Globe, James; Grune, Peter, Mrs. and three children; Glenl, Geo. W.; Gallagher, James; Glass, J. E.; Glass, bride; Greeman, Chas.; Green, Johnny; Olcot, Adam; Gammons, M.

H.

Howe, Caleb; Hidderman, Cornelius; Huff, Chas.; Hyde, Mr. and Mrs.; Hanson, Geo. A.; Harber, Walter; Holmes, E. L.; Hayes, Mary; Hoey, Wm.; Harrington, Miss; Hanson, E. L., Mrs.; Hosan, Clara; Humphrey, Thos.; Haker, Mrs.; Hartman, Mary L.; Hosiek and family; Hornby, Thos. and family; Herman, Chas.; Hoar, Elizabeth; Hepburn, Flora; Harrison, Mrs. and family; Hartford, Anthony H.; Harrington, wife and children; Herrington, L. B.; Hanson, Sophia; Hunstock, Amelia E.; Hammond, Mrs.; Hopkins, P. F. and wife; Hawes, Dr.; Hurlord, Emma; Hughes, John; Hough, E. L. and wife; Hopkins, M.; Hans, John; Hoey, John; Huddleston, Dr.; Hallisah, H.; Hartland, Mary; Hermann, Chas.; Haines, Jennie; Hanson, James and Pat; Hennessy, Mrs.; Hare, Elizabeth; Harper, Mrs. and two children.

I.

Ionle, Mr.; Inchoff, Adam.

J.

Johnson, Harry; Johnson, Wm.; Jackson, Thomas; James, Mrs.; Johnston, Thos. Mrs.; Johnston, Wm.; Johnson, Thos. and wife; Johnson, Lizzie; Jackson, Fannie; Jones, Geo., Mrs.

K.

Knight, Carrie; Kohlstone, Chas.; Kobler, M.; Kenyon, Willie; Kenebbery, M.; Comp, Joseph and wife; Kroner, Lena; Kearney, Chas.; Keith, Jane; Kater, Maggie and Mary; Keele, Patrick; Kelly, Margaret, Willie, and Artie; Klein, Sno; Kavanagh ——; Kleinchelh, Lena; Kass, H., Mrs.; Kibler, Mr.; Kearney, Mrs. and two children; Kuis, Fred.

L.

Lynch, Thos.; Lawson, two girls; Lakey, Mrs. and children; Scheutz, family; Linwood, Peter; Lyon, E. A.; Lawsom, Anna; Lamsen, Hulda, Matilda, and Emma Christina; Leopersonetly, Ooster; Little, Mary; Lewis, W. D.; Lambert, Sarah; Lynn, James; Linder, Freddie; Savery, Bridget; Lingren, Christine; Lindall, N. H.; Lahey, D. M., Mrs. and five children; Lyon, Eveline and Millie; Leah, Mrs.; Linna and family; Lambert, John; Lyon, E. H. and family; Landis, E.; Lee, Ed. F.; Lonely, J. H.; L[illegible], Philip.

M.

Miller, Miss; McInelf, John; McIntyre, Chas.; Michelson, August and George; Myers, Grafton E.; Murphy, Mrs. and four children; Mathis, Chas.; Mitchell, Mrs. and four children; Murphy, Michael; Madden, Bridget; McNeeney, Jeremiah; McCoy, Sam; McCole, Ellen; McDonald, Lawrence; McCarty, Frances; McDonald, Kate; Montgomery, Mrs.; Murphy, John; Marsh, N. H.; Marnotte, Joseph; Miller, Wm. J.; Millard, Eliza; Murphey, Chas.; Myers, Mrs. and family; Martin, Winnefred; Madison, Henry; Maker, Wm., John, and Mary A.; Moran, Bridget; Mothers, John A.; Mattson, A. J.; Marshon, ——; Mulholland, Mary; Millison, J. H., Mrs.; Moe, Henry; Mitchell, Oscar; McKerwin, Pat; McKay, ——; McCoy, Jane; McAlister, H., Mrs.; McCollum; McKinner, Jane, May, Margaret A.; McMahon, Mr.; Central railroad; McNevin, John; McKay, Thos. and Jane; McKernan, John; McGuire, D., Mrs.; Martin, John.

N.

Noble, Matilda, Mrs.; Nelson, Cora; Nelson, Emma and son; Nichols, Mrs. and two children; Nash, Christena; Nichols, Jessie G.; Nash, Maurice; Nye, Fred; Nilson, [illegible]; Nelson, [illegible]; Nolan, Matilda.

O.

O'Neil, John, Mrs.; O'Malley, Michael; O'Heir, Mrs. and son; Oatcal, Mary and son; O'Neil, Eliza; O'Donnell, Mrs.; Olsen, Clara; O'Mally, Mary; O'Brien, Mrs.; O'Grady, Mary; O'Dorin, Robert; O'Malley, W. H.; Olson, Miss; O'Brien, Kate; Olsen, Mrs.

P.

Pierce, Augusta; Phillips, E., Mrs. and two children; Palleston, Mrs. and son; Petbin, Geo.; Porter, Mrs. and family; Peterson, Chas.; Peterson, John; Purdy, Mrs. and two children; Plummers, Minnie; Peterson, Ellin; Polle, Mrs. and Miss; Pierson, Millsia and five children; Pearse, Henry and two children; Prowdy, Muenol and two children; Powers, John; Pibe, Thos.; Porter, B. S.; Pearse, Mrs.; Pierson, Lydia.

R.

Ryan, E., Mrs. and six children; Reese, A.; Roberts, Henry; Rogers, Geo.; Ryan, John; Rooney, Thos.; B[illegible], Mrs.; Rheinwolh, Mrs.; Roberts, Jane [illegible]; Reddington, Mary; R[illegible], Geo.; Ronan, [illegible]; Roberts, John; Robinson, Alex.; Reid, John; Rose, Sarah; Rotter, John; Riley, W. H.

S.

Sharp, Robt.; Schomber, Minnie; Shirlole, girl eight years old; Steel, Emma; Smith, Mary; Summerberger, Robt.; Sexton, Julia; Smith, Mrs.; Stapleton, Mrs.; Sullivan, Pat.; Sandusky, Paulina; Sarver, James; Sells, Chas.; Smith, Ella and daughter; Schmaltzenthe, Mrs. and two children; Smith, Anna; Sheppard, H. V.; Sheely, Bernard; Snell, Louis; Shawcross, Sam and family; Smith, Barr, Mrs.; Schmidt, Louis and family; Simpson, Caroline; Shaneter, Annie; Senant, Anna; Snyder, Henry; Strans, Jas.; Shoe, John, Mrs. and two children; Schultz, Angeline, Mrs.; Schoder, Caroline; Salmon, Ann J.; Sturgess, S. N., Mrs.; Spathold, Henry; Stone, Sam; Soderston, Chastena and Henson; Schmidt, Ernestine; Sullivan, Elizabeth; Sumner, Eli; Swanson, Glos; Schwaler, Otto; Spinzer, Wm.; Smith, Catherine; Shirley, Mary Ann, and three children; Sulvon, hus, Mrs. and two children; Samstom, M., Mrs.; Sayler, Jane M.; Simmons, Mag; Spencer, Maria, Mrs.

T.

Terrell, Mrs. C. and children; Taylor, V. C.; Telier, Swen Anderson; Tolle, Mrs.; Thompson, Emily; Thomas, Fanny; Thomas, Lucy; Tucker; Taylor, Margaret; Townsend, Mr. and Mrs.; Thines, Peter; Taylor, Alex.; Terry, Wm. M.; Storms, John; Thompson, J. D.

U.

Ulfe, Mr. and family; Uetch, Adolph and Josephine.

V.

Vorbeck, Hermann; Vogelman, Mrs.

W. Y. Z.

Weirick, Catherine; Wagner, Miss; White, Thos.; Wright, John; Weaver, Amelia; Wagner, Henry, Mrs.; West, A. H.; Wood, Christina; Wood, L., Mrs.; Weigle, Gus and Geo.; Welch, Wm.; Ward, Wm.; Whitbeck, Mrs. and five children; Walker, J. W.; Webber, Wm., John, and Mary A.; Ward, S. A. and sister; Wohl, Mr. and family; Wilson, E. D.; Wales, J. W., Mrs. and two children; Williams, Mrs.; Way, Mr.; White, R. T.; Warwick, and five children; Willard, Dr. and wife; Wasergood, Joseph; Wagner, Anna M.; Welsh, Mary, Joseph, and Sarah; Weeks, M. E., Mrs.; Wolbram, John; Willman, Louise S.; Warner, H. P.; Walsh, Mary A.; Worley, Geo.; Warner, Maggie and Mary; White, Abraham; Webber, Adda; Zimmer, Barbara.

THE RELIEF WORK.

An hundred thousand people driven suddenly from their homes; destitute of shelter, food, clothing, money, and every means of sustaining life; an hundred thousand men, women, and children to be at once saved from the peril of starvation. Such was the emergency to be met. Organization, method, even efficiency were of course upon the instant out of the question. Something must be done instantly. There was no time for deliberation, scarcely for thought. Action must trust to impulse for its guidance, letting reason and judgment perform their duties afterward.

That which was done upon the moment was undoubtedly the best that in the moment could have been done. The churches, at the request of the mayor, threw open their doors to homeless fugitives; and no Christian churches on earth ever did a more truly Christian action. Citizens likewise opened their houses, and thousands of

(Continued on Third Page.)

INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL &
LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO.

The losses by the great fire in this Company, which amount to about $3,000,000,

Will be Paid
immediately
and in full!

Every facility will be given to those holding policies under which losses have been sustained in making proofs, for which uniform blanks will be supplied at the office on Wednesday, 18th.

Authority having been given to draw on the head office in England for the full amount of these losses, the assets in this country, amounting to over $3,000,000, will remain as before in the hands and under control of the American Board of Directors.

The business of Fire Insurance will be continued as usual, and those who desire to effect insurance on property will please call at the office, as the Company has no solicitors.

WM. WARREN, General Agent,

OFFICE:

NO. 5 WEST MADISON ST.

INSURANCE.

E. F. RYAN & CO.

ARE ISSUING POLICIES IN THE

ANDES,
AMAZON,
TRIUMPH, and
BREWERS'
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We are now ready to adjust our losses.

Office, 47 South Canal st.

INSURANCE NOTICE.

Notice is given that thirty days' grace will be allowed on all premiums falling due from Oct. 7 to Nov. 1 on policies held by residents of Chicago affected by the late disaster. WM. C. ALEXANDER,
Prest. of Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
H. F. JENNISON, Gen. Agt., 60 Wabash av.

CLOTHING.

NOTICE.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING,

will resume business at Nos. 28 & 30 Market st., next door to the drug house of Fuller & Fuller, within the next ten days, with as full a stock as before the fire.

We are happy to say that, beside the goods saved from the fire, we are able to fully replenish from our N. York house.

Our customers and the trade can have orders filled without delay after the 22d inst.

CARRIAGES.

THE OFFICE OF THE
COAN & TEN BROEKE
CARRIAGE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
IS AT THEIR FACTORY,
Corner of Randolph and Ann sts.,

Where they will resume their business in a few days, and be prepared to receive orders as usual.

All persons indebted to us are requested to remit AT ONCE, in currency, by express, to enable us to relieve our employes, some of whom are homeless and in want of food.

All persons having Buggies, Carriages, or Wagons in their possession belonging to us, will please return them to our factory or send their address, and save trouble.

BANKING.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
Masonic Building, corner Halsted & Randolph streets,

Where we have a good fire-proof Vault and burglar-proof Safe.

We are OPEN for business, as usual.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN.

ADVERTISING.

H. H. CHANDLER,
ADVERTISING AGENT
FOR
TRIBUNE, TIMES,
REPUBLICAN, JOURNAL,
POST, MAIL, AND
STAATS ZEITUNG.

South Side Office—146 State street.
West Side Office—19 South Canal st.
Office Hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

P. S.—Exclusive Agent for inserting names in the Directory columns of all Chicago Daily papers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OFFICE OF
W. W. KIMBALL
IS LOCATED AT
No. 610 Michigan avenue,
Where he will have a full stock of
Pianos and Organs
IN A FEW DAYS.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MAYHON,
DALY & CO.,
Michigan avenue,
BETWEEN MONROE AND ADAMS,
OPEN
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
MILLINERY
AND
Fancy Goods
ON
SATURDAY NEXT.

All orders will be filled and shipped the day they are received.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

CHICAGO
TYPE FOUNDRY,
72 West Washington st.

We desire to inform our friends that we are located as above and have opened our office for business.

We are digging our matrices from the ruins of our late establishment. One of our firm has gone East for stock and machinery and in a short time we shall be prepared to fill all orders. We ask our friends throughout the Northwest to stand by us.

MARDER, LUSK & CO.

SAFES.

HALL'S
SAFE & LOCK
COMPANY'S
CHICAGO HOUSE
IS LOCATED AT
66 West Madison street.

A stock of Hall's Superior Safes and Bank Locks will be ready for sale

TO-DAY.

FRANK B. TUCKER, Manager

PRINTING PRESSES.

PRINTING PRESSES.
OFFICE OF
R. HOE & CO.,
At Chicago Newspaper Union,
13 NORTH JEFFERSON ST.
W. H. KERKHOFF, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents,
41 Hubbard Court, between State and Wabash.
Real Estate at Auction & Private Sale.
Particular attention given to
SALES OF FURNITURE AT RESIDENCES
and to out door sales of every description. Have a large list of HOUSES AND LOTS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST DIVISIONS.

PROFESSIONAL.

CARTER, BECKER & DALE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,

Present Office, 90 Canal street. Books and papers safe. Transact business as usual. Will remove about Nov 15 to Nixon's new fire-proof building, corner La Salle and Monroe streets, adjoining their old office.

FURNITURE.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO.,
OFFICE AND WAREROOMS, 110 and 121 W. Washington,
FACTORY, 63 W. Washington, corner of Jefferson.
Manufacturers of all kinds of OFFICE FURNITURE

GENERAL NOTICES.

WANTED—200 MEN.

WE want, immediately, at THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY'S WORKS,

Corner of Egan and Stewart Avenues,

60 Machinists,
20 Blacksmiths,
60 Blacksmiths' Helpers,
10 Boiler Makers,
50 Laborers.

We will pay the highest going wages. Inquire at the Company's Office, 379 Wabash avenue, corner of 13th street, or at the Works. L. B. BOOMER, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

At 379 Wabash avenue, corner of 13th street, and at their Works, corner of Egan and Stewart avenues.

CASH PAID FOR WROUGHT SCRAP IRON.

TO OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE.

WE have constant applications from both home and eastern capitalists for property in the burnt district. Will buy or lease. C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, 41 Hubbard Court.

NOTICE.—A lawyer of several years' experience is willing to furnish a library and his share of business in partnership with a lawyer of experience. Address DELTA NU, Times office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞—DR. C. BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from 170 South Clark st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 South State st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and sexual diseases a specialty. Science and experience has made Dr. B. the most renowned specialist of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainment by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted twenty years of his life in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of chronic and private diseases of the genito-urinary organs in both sexes. Seminal weakness, producing nervousness, aversion to society, impaired vision, loss of memory and manhood, perfectly cured. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his medical treatise for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Consultation free. The finest rooms in the city, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. Call—you see only the doctor. Correspondence confidential. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 9 P. M. to 1.

I would hereby caution the public that one C. O. Jerome, 72 South Halsted st., is making use of my name and reputation in absence of the courts. I am in no way whatever connected with that office.

DR. C. BIGELOW.